

MOBILE'S LOSS WAS MILLIONS

Business Section of the City Was All Under Water.

FLOOD CAME FROM THE BAY

Terrors of the Hurricane Difficult to Describe—No Accurate Figures Yet Obtainable as to Loss of Life. Ships, Buildings and Parks Felt the Wrath of the Storm.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—No accurate figures can be given on the loss of life here resulting from the tropical hurricane, but the death list will not be less than 75. The total property loss is estimated at \$3,000,000, at least 5,000 buildings were damaged and many people were injured.

The suffering in Mobile is severe. The annihilation of transportation facilities has shut off all supplies, and unless help reaches Mobile from the outside world soon, great distress will result.

Words can not describe the terrors of the storm. During the hours between 6 p. m. Thursday and noon Friday trees fell and roofs were crushed by hundreds. Through the streets, carried by the terrific wind, were hurled thousands of pieces of slate and tin roofing, cornices, shingles, and in fact all kinds of debris. Blinds were torn from their fastenings and windows smashed as though of tissue paper. Many people were seriously injured and cut by flying slate and tin.

The storm which struck the city about Wednesday midnight, raged for hours, the wind reaching a velocity of 90 miles an hour. The water from Mobile bay was blown into the city by the gale, and for a time was seven feet deep in the wholesale business district, which includes that section of the city from Royal street to the Alabama river. The loss of life is believed to be mainly among the negroes, although conditions are so chaotic that definite information is impossible.

Shipping suffered severely. Among the steamers sunk were the river boats, J. P. Schub, the Mary E. Staples, the Mary S. Bles, Gama, Overton, Hattie B. Moore, City of Camden, the United States revenue cutter Alert and many other smaller craft. It is feared that the crews of these boats were lost. The city has been placed under control of the militia. Nobody is permitted on the streets except newspaper men and persons wearing badges. Much apprehension is felt for the suburban towns. The chances are that the loss of life off Dauphin island is heavy. Many fishermen live on Dauphin island and other outlying marshy districts, from which no tidings have been received.

The docks and those of private corporations are fearfully wrecked. The revenue cutter Alert has gone down in Mobile river. She was rammed by some unknown vessel and sank immediately. Her crew is believed to have escaped, but nothing has been seen of them. The city was put under martial law at dark Thursday, and no person allowed to enter the wholesale district. The city authorities were quick to act.

Every church in Mobile was damaged, though Christ church cathedral and St. Francis street Baptist church suffered more than others. The damage to Christ church cathedral is estimated at \$40,000 and St. Francis street Baptist church at \$10,000. Mobile's shipping suffered more than anything else. Many of the river boats are now beached or sunken, all complete wrecks.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph company was six feet under water. Its batteries were flooded with water and it will be some time before business can be resumed. The Postal Telegraph building, while not quite as low-lying, also suffered severely. The new Cawthorn hotel, just completed, and the Bienville hotel, facing Bienville square, are damaged to the extent of \$5,000 each; the Windsor hotel, \$5,000; St. Andrew's, \$3,000, and the Southern, \$3,000. The Southern Supply company estimated their loss at \$100,000.

Bienville square, one of the most beautiful parks of which Mobile is so justly proud, presents a ruined appearance. The Bay shell road, one of the prettiest drives in the United States, is washed away in many places. At the extremity of Bay shell road is a suburb of Mobile called South Eads. This too was totally destroyed, only one small house out of seven or eight structures remaining.

Pensacola's Damage.
Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 29.—The worst hurricane to visit this city in its history raged here. The city presents a wrecked appearance and the damage is estimated at \$5,000,000. The loss of life will be heavy among mariners, but thus far only one body has been recovered, a fisherman named George Morgan. Other bodies are reported along the shore but have not been recovered.

Wrecked Schooners.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 29.—About 25 wrecked schooners on the Gulf coast between here and West Pasca-

IN A FRENZY OVER FAILURE

Depositors Will Lose Nearly All of Hard-Earned Savings.

HARD BLOW TO MIDDLEPORT

Vice President Armentrout Placed Under Arrest and Officers Are on the Trail of the Absent President—Saloon Keeper Shot by Police Officer. Lettuce Growers Indicted.

Pomeroy, O., Sept. 29.—Following the suspension of the Middleport bank, a private banking institution at Middleport, the village was in a frenzy of grief and indignation, for most of the depositors lost practically all their hard-earned savings.

The bank had about \$115,000 in deposits. Most of the depositors are people in humble circumstances and all their savings were in the bank. A cursory examination of the assets shows that the depositors may realize 15 cents on the dollar, perhaps less.

President Fox went away last Tuesday, leaving Vice President T. S. Armentrout in charge. An examination of the vaults after Fox had gone, revealed \$3000 in cash and paper worth less than \$50,000 on its face to account for the \$115,000 deposited. Armentrout was formerly a Presbyterian minister at Gallipolis and on the solicitation of Fox, resigned the ministry the first of June, converted his property into \$6,000 and entered the bank as an equal partner with Fox, perfectly unaware of its financial condition. He has lost his \$6,000 and is now almost a physical wreck over worrying about the outcome of his new enterprise.

Before leaving, Fox drew out all his personal deposit and that of his wife, whom he recently married at Toronto, O. It is also found that the bank building is mortgaged to its full value and the Fox house, one of the finest residences in Middleport, was transferred to Mrs. Fox, as also was his other property. Fox came to Middleport a few years ago from Kansas. He started a national bank in Middleport but recently the affairs of that bank were wound up and he opened a private bank in the same building.

As one instance showing the state of public indignation, William Horden, an old merchant, became so angered over the loss of a heavy deposit that he secured a revolver and sought the vice president, Thomas R. Armentrout, with the avowed purpose of shooting the banker. He was intercepted just in time to prevent it.

Armentrout was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Prosecuting Attorney Miller and brought to Pomeroy, where he gave bond for his appearance. E. C. Fox, the president of the bank, was located at Toronto, O., where his wife's people reside, and his arrest was ordered.

Middleport is a prosperous village of 4000 people and loyal to its institutions. The people rallied to Fox's bank and deposited liberally. The largest deposit is \$3000, the remainder being in smaller amounts running down to a few dollars. There was no suspicion on the part of the public that the institution was in a shaky condition, until Armentrout closed the doors and filed a deed of assignment. W. F. Reed, president of the Farmers' bank and Trust company at Pomeroy being the assignee.

Taggart Talks.
Says Hearst's Nomination is Regular. Should Be Supported.
Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 29.—Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee answering a question in regard to William R. Hearst's nomination by the Democratic party of New York, said: "It has always been a rule of the Democratic party that when a man goes into a convention and gets a nomination he is entitled to the support of the party. If the Democrats of New York have allowed themselves through the influence of individuals or for any other reason to nominate a man they do not want, they have no one to blame but themselves. As a Democrat who has always been consistent, I see nothing for the Democrats of New York to do but accept the nominee selected at Buffalo and support his candidacy." In concluding Taggart said it would not surprise him if Hearst were elected.

Castro's Illness.
Washington, Sept. 29.—Minister Russell at Caracas advised the state department by cable that President Castro of Venezuela is very sick. He is so weak he has to be assisted into or out of a carriage or a train. He receives no callers, not even the members of his cabinet, and transacts no official business. The nature of his malady is not generally known, but his friends fear he may never recover.

American Friends.
Richmond, Ind., Sept. 29.—Reports of American Friends board of foreign missions submitted to the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends here show that Friends are now conducting missionary work in Jerusalem, Japan, Mexico, Cuba, China, India, Jamaica, Alaska and British East Africa. The Indiana yearly meeting also has a force at Tamaulipas, Mexico, and reports a native Bible reader in Tokyo.

Helped Girl to Escape.
Pittsburg, Sept. 29.—Five attendants at the Dixmont insane asylum here were dismissed as a result of disclosures following the escape last Sunday of Miss Bertha Belstein. One of the female nurses, it is said, confessed that she furnished Miss Belstein a key to a fire-escape door and advanced her money to go to New York.

CUT TO THE QUICK.
George H. Poor, 61, inventor of the airplane generally used on American railroads, is dead at Portland, Me. Failures during the week numbered 188 in the United States against 240 last year; in Canada 22, last year 21. Riley Chaney, a farmer living near Hillsboro, O., was killed at Dodsonville, O., by stepping in front of a traction car.

Mayor McClellan gave out a statement in which he said he would not vote for W. R. Hearst for governor of New York.

Thirty persons residing in the village of Zlobin, Prussian Silesia, suddenly became insane through eating poisoned meat.

Charles S. Reed and Herbert G. Oldridge, switchmen, were killed in a collision between a switch engine and a coal car in the Indianapolis yards.

A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation under the terms of the Marlehead pact has been signed by the governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E. Chicago 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 14 4 Philadelphia 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 7 3 Batteries—Reulbach and Kling; Lush and Doon.

AT NEW YORK.—R. H. E. St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 5 3 New York 1 0 1 0 0 6 1 0—3 8 3 Batteries—Beebe and Noonan; C. Mathewson, H. Mathewson and Bresnahan.

AT BOSTON.—R. H. E. Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1 Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 1 Batteries—Ewing and Schlei; Dornier and Brown.

AT BROOKLYN.—R. H. E. Pittsburgh 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4 8 0 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1—5 15 3 Batteries—Brady, Leever and Pettit; Scanlon and Bergen.

Second game.—R. H. E. Pittsburgh 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 5 6 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1 Batteries—Camnitz and Pettit; McIntyre and Ritter.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Chica. 112 35 .762 Cin. 114 64 .642 N. Y. 92 53 .635 Brook. 61 54 .528 Pitts. 90 57 .612 St. Louis 81 55 .594 Phila. 69 78 .469 Bost. 46 99 .317

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
AT CLEVELAND.—R. H. E. Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1 New York 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2 7 0 Batteries—Hess and Bennis; Clarkson and Thomas.

Second game.—R. H. E. Cleveland 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 2 10 New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 4 2 Batteries—Joss and Clark; Hogg and Thomas.

AT DETROIT.—R. H. E. Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 2 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—14 0 Batteries—Denahue and Schmidt; Combs, Dygert and Berry.

AT ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis-Boston game postponed; wet grounds.

AT CHICAGO.—Chicago-Washington game postponed; rain.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Chica. 88 55 .615 St. Louis 78 69 .524 N. Y. 86 69 .553 Det. 63 72 .462 Cleve. 85 60 .586 Wash. 63 94 .336 Phila. 78 66 .535 Bost. 46 101 .312

TAFT NOW IN FULL CONTROL

Intervention In Cuba Becomes an Accomplished Fact.

PALMA STEPS DOWN AND OUT

Cuban Congress Could Not Persuade Palma to Withdraw His Resignation—Congress Dissolved and the Lone Star of the Island Republic Winked Out—Taft's Plans.

Havana, Sept. 29.—Intervention in Cuba by the United States is an accomplished fact. President Roosevelt's peace commissioners, although clothed with the fullest authority from him to take such action whenever it became obvious that the securing of peace by harmonizing the warring Cubans was impossible, withheld their hands from thus setting aside Cuban sovereignty until today.

Cuba is without a government of its own inasmuch as President Palma and his cabinet have ceased to act, and Secretary Taft has assumed the government. Palma sent a letter to Secretary Taft stating that he and the officials of his government had resigned and that congress failed to appoint successors.

When the failure of the adjourned session of congress and the declared intention of the government officers to no longer serve were reported to Secretaries Taft and Bacon, preparations for armed intervention were put into operation. A telephone wire was laid from the United States legation to the battleship Louisiana, and as soon as the order was received from Secretary Taft 30 marines were landed and proceeded to the treasury building, where they went on guard.

A proclamation was issued signed by Secretary Taft, by virtue of the authority vested in him by President Roosevelt. It appoints Secretary Taft provisional military governor of Cuba. He will immediately assume full control of the government until he deems the country to be sufficiently pacified for civil government, whereupon he will call Beckman Winthrop, at present governor of Porto Rico, to act as civil governor here.

Secretary Taft will visit Palma and talk over the situation. The headquarters of the provisional government for the present will be at the United States legation.

It is expected that Palma will go to the United States as soon as the government is turned over.

As was expected, there has been considerable denunciation of the course pursued by the United States commissioners, who, it has been alleged, have acted unfairly toward the government party, but the great mass of the residents of Cuba, Cubans, Spaniards, Americans and all other foreigners, welcome intervention as something for which they have longed throughout the last six weeks of unrest, disorder and ill feeling.

President Palma sent to congress the resignations of the cabinet officers, the vice president, and finally his own resignation. Senator Zayas arose and denounced Palma for accepting the resignations of the cabinet officers without naming substitutes. Congressman Betancourt replied that the president had acted entirely within his rights, and he proposed that the resignations of the president and vice president, Mendez Capote, be declined, and that a committee be sent to the palace to urge them to withdraw their resignations.

The vote on whether congress was legally authorized to request Palma to withdraw his resignation resulted affirmatively by 47 yeas to 13 nays.

Congressman Betancourt and Manduley moved that a commission be appointed to proceed immediately to call on the president and that congress take a recess. Senator Zayas protested unavailingly against the proposition, but the commission was appointed. President Palma reiterated to the commission of congress that he positively declined to withdraw his resignation.

All the Moderate and Liberal National senators and representatives went direct to the palace, and the scene enacted in President Palma's private office was not without sadness. After the object of the errand had been stated President Palma replied dejectedly that it was impossible for him to continue as president of a nation whose people evidently had become out of accord and sympathy with him and his government. Palma voiced his deep regret, but reiterated that his decision was irrevocable.

Secretary Taft heard various kinds of propositions and counter propositions about available and unavailable candidates for the presidency, including the extraordinary proposal from Zayas himself that his own election as a provisional president might result in peace. None of these propositions proved agreeable to all factions, and Secretary Taft, after the exchange of several cablegrams with President Roosevelt, assumed a waiting attitude.

Among those who visited the secretary during the recess of congress was Governor Nunez and other Liberal Na-

Explosion Started Flames.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 29.—The loss by fire in the Pittsburgh Plateglass company's building and adjoining structures is estimated at \$200,000. The former plant was gutted. Water escaping through the conduit into the press room of the Cleveland News resulted in damage amounting to \$25,000. The fire was caused by an explosion of oil. A second explosion razed the walls of the Pittsburgh Plateglass building.

Death of a Priest.

Columbus, O., Sept. 29.—Rev. Father John B. Beggin, Catholic priest of Sugar Grove, O., who has been under treatment at Mt. Carmel hospital, died at that institution. The cause of death was complications arising from heart and kidney trouble. Burial will be at Boston. Funeral services will be held in St. Joseph's cathedral here.

Saloon Keeper Shot.

Logan, O., Sept. 29.—In a pistol duel at Murray City between Marshal George Baynum and James Young, a saloon keeper of that place, Young was shot and instantly killed. The shooting was the outcome of an altercation which grew out of the saloon keeper's arrest on two occasions for violating the Sunday law.

Lettuce Trust Indictments.

Jefferson, O., Sept. 29.—Ten members of the Lettuce Growers' association of Ashtabula county were indicted for conspiracy to control the output of the hothouse of Ashtabula. The organization is known as the Lettuce trust and was organized last year.

Foul Play For Veteran.

Lima, O., Sept. 29.—After a search of five days a police posse found the dead body of Henry Whitely, a veteran, lying in a ravine two miles from the city. Foul play is suspected.

At Columbus Next Year.

Milwaukee, Sept. 29.—Columbus, O., was unanimously selected by the locomotive firemen as the place for the next biennial convention, the second Monday in September, 1908.

ANOTHER PLOT

To Assassinate the Czar Discovered. Terrorists in Palace.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.—A well-laid plot against the life of the emperor, and one with all the chances of success on its side, was uncovered by the arrest of two armed terrorists, a man and a woman, in the quarters of one of the palace servants within the inclosure of the Alexandria palace. Peterhof, his majesty's secluded and closely guarded summer residence. The servant's son and another lackey named Klepikoff, who were concerned in smuggling the terrorists through the guards and arranging their hiding place, were arrested for being implicated in the plot. Emperor Nicholas was expected to return to Peterhof this week, and it is presumed the terrorists intended to lay in wait and seize a favorable opportunity to shoot him while he was promenading or playing with his children on the palace grounds.

The ramifications of the conspiracy in which arrests have been reported almost daily since Sept. 15, when a lackey and several other persons were arrested, are extensive, and may possibly have included two or more subdivisions, one directed at the emperor and the other against Grand Duke Nicholas.

Mayor Dunne Honored.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Mayor E. F. Dunne of Chicago was elected president of the League of American Municipalities at the closing session of its tenth annual convention here. Municipal ownership was the dominant note and the members declined to go on record regarding the principle. The convention next year will be at Norfolk, Va.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$3 75@55; cows, \$2 70@4 75; heifers, \$3 50@5 50; bulls, \$2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 50@5 75; lambs, \$5 00@7 75. Yearlings, \$5 60@6 00. Calves—\$3 00@8 50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$5 50@6 60; medium to good heavy, \$4 40@6 50; butcher weights, \$6 00@6 75; root to choice mixed, \$4 40@6 60; packing, \$3 00@6 50; pigs, \$3 75@5 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 74 1/2c; No. 2, 74c.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5 25@6 25; shipping steers, \$4 75@5 25; butcher cattle, \$4 75@5 00; heifers, \$3 25@5 00; fat cows and bulls, \$2 50@4 00; milkers and springers, \$3 90@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$6 00@6 25; weathers, \$5 75@6 00; ewes, \$5 00@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@5 25. Calves—\$9 50@10 00. Hogs—Heavy and medium, \$6 30; Yorkers, \$6 90@6 95; pigs, \$5 80@6 35; roughs, \$5 25@5 50; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

PITTSBURG.—Cattle: Choice, \$5 67@5 90; prime, \$4 65@5 60; tidy butchers, \$4 45@5 00; heifers, \$2 50@3 25; cows, bulls and stags, \$2 00@3 75; fresh cows, \$2 50@3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Prime weathers, \$5 00@5 75; good mixed, \$5 00@5 25. Calves—\$9 50@10 00. Hogs—Heavy and medium, \$6 30; Yorkers, \$6 90@6 95; pigs, \$5 80@6 35; roughs, \$5 25@5 50; stags, \$4 00@5 00.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat: 1 1/2 red, 74 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 74 1/2c; No. 3, 74c; No. 4, 73 1/2c; No. 5, 73c; No. 6, 72 1/2c; No. 7, 72c; No. 8, 71 1/2c; No. 9, 71c; No. 10, 70 1/2c; No. 11, 70c; No. 12, 69 1/2c; No. 13, 69c; No. 14, 68 1/2c; No. 15, 68c; No. 16, 67 1/2c; No. 17, 67c; No. 18, 66 1/2c; No. 19, 66c; No. 20, 65 1/2c; No. 21, 65c; No. 22, 64 1/2c; No. 23, 64c; No. 24, 63 1/2c; No. 25, 63c; No. 26, 62 1/2c; No. 27, 62c; No. 28, 61 1/2c; No. 29, 61c; No. 30, 60 1/2c; No. 31, 60c; No. 32, 59 1/2c; No. 33, 59c; No. 34, 58 1/2c; No. 35, 58c; No. 36, 57 1/2c; No. 37, 57c; No. 38, 56 1/2c; No. 39, 56c; No. 40, 55 1/2c; No. 41, 55c; No. 42, 54 1/2c; No. 43, 54c; No. 44, 53 1/2c; No. 45, 53c; No. 46, 52 1/2c; No. 47, 52c; No. 48, 51 1/2c; No. 49, 51c; No. 50, 50 1/2c; No. 51, 50c; No. 52, 49 1/2c; No. 53, 49c; No. 54, 48 1/2c; No. 55, 48c; No. 56, 47 1/2c; No. 57, 47c; No. 58, 46 1/2c; No. 59, 46c; No. 60, 45 1/2c; No. 61, 45c; No. 62, 44 1/2c; No. 63, 44c; No. 64, 43 1/2c; No. 65, 43c; No. 66, 42 1/2c; No. 67, 42c; No. 68, 41 1/2c; No. 69, 41c; No. 70, 40 1/2c; No. 71, 40c; No. 72, 39 1/2c; No. 73, 39c; No. 74, 38 1/2c; No. 75, 38c; No. 76, 37 1/2c; No. 77, 37c; No. 78, 36 1/2c; No. 79, 36c; No. 80, 35 1/2c; No. 81, 35c; No. 82, 34 1/2c; No. 83, 34c; No. 84, 33 1/2c; No. 85, 33c; No. 86, 32 1/2c; No. 87, 32c; No. 88, 31 1/2c; No. 89, 31c; No. 90, 30 1/2c; No. 91, 30c; No. 92, 29 1/2c; No. 93, 29c; No. 94, 28 1/2c; No. 95, 28c; No. 96, 27 1/2c; No. 97, 27c; No. 98, 26 1/2c; No. 99, 26c; No. 100, 25 1/2c; No. 101, 25c; No. 102, 24 1/2c; No. 103, 24c; No. 104, 23 1/2c; No. 105, 23c; No. 106, 22 1/2c; No. 107, 22c; No. 108, 21 1/2c; No. 109, 21c; No. 110, 20 1/2c; No. 111, 20c; No. 112, 19 1/2c; No. 113, 19c; No. 114, 18 1/2c; No. 115, 18c; No. 116, 17 1/2c; No. 117, 17c; No. 118, 16 1/2c; No. 119, 16c; No. 120, 15 1/2c; No. 121, 15c; No. 122, 14 1/2c; No. 123, 14c; No. 124, 13 1/2c; No. 125, 13c; No. 126, 12 1/2c; No. 127, 12c; No. 128, 11 1/2c; No. 129, 11c; No. 130, 10 1/2c; No. 131, 10c; No. 132, 9 1/2c; No. 133, 9c; No. 134, 8 1/2c; No. 135, 8c; No. 136, 7 1/2c; No. 137, 7c; No. 138, 6 1/2c; No. 139, 6c; No. 140, 5 1/2c; No. 141, 5c; No. 142, 4 1/2c; No. 143, 4c; No. 144, 3 1/2c; No. 145, 3c; No. 146, 2 1/2c; No. 147, 2c; No. 148, 1 1/2c; No. 149, 1c; No. 150, 1/2c; No. 151, 1/4c; No. 152, 1/8c; No. 153, 1/16c; No. 154, 1/32c; No. 155, 1/64c; No. 156, 1/128c; No. 157, 1/256c; No. 158, 1/512c; No. 159, 1/1024c; No. 160, 1/2048c; No. 161, 1/4096c; No. 162, 1/8192c; No. 163, 1/16384c; No. 164, 1/32768c; No. 165, 1/65536c; No. 166, 1/131072c; No. 167, 1/262144c; No. 168, 1/524288c; No. 169, 1/1048576c; No. 170, 1/2097152c; No. 171, 1/4194304c; No. 172, 1/8388608c; No. 173, 1/16777216c; No. 174, 1/33554432c; No. 175, 1/67108864c; No. 176, 1/134217728c; No. 177, 1/268435456c; No. 178, 1/536870912c; No. 179, 1/1073741824c; No. 180, 1/2147483648c; No. 181, 1/4294967296c; No. 182, 1/8589934592c; No. 183, 1/17179869184c; No. 184, 1/34359738368c; No. 185, 1/68719476736c; No. 186, 1/137438953472c; No. 187, 1/274877906944c; No. 188, 1/549755813888c; No. 189, 1/1099511627776c; No. 190, 1/2199023255552c; No. 191, 1/4398046511104c; No. 192, 1/8796093022208c; No. 193, 1/17592186044416c; No. 194, 1/35184372088832c; No. 195, 1/70368744177664c; No. 196, 1/140737488355328c; No. 197, 1/281474976710656c; No. 198, 1/562949953421312c; No. 199, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 200, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 201, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 202, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 203, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 204, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 205, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 206, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 207, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 208, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 209, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 210, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 211, 1/4611686018427387904c; No. 212, 1/9223372036854775808c; No. 213, 1/18446744073709551616c; No. 214, 1/36893488147419103232c; No. 215, 1/73786976294838206464c; No. 216, 1/147573952589676412928c; No. 217, 1/295147905179352825856c; No. 218, 1/590295810358705651712c; No. 219, 1/1180591620717411303424c; No. 220, 1/2361183241434822606848c; No. 221, 1/4722366482869645213696c; No. 222, 1/9444732965739290427392c; No. 223, 1/18889465931478580854784c; No. 224, 1/37778931862957161709568c; No. 225, 1/75557863725914323419136c; No. 226, 1/151115727451828646838272c; No. 227, 1/302231454903657293676544c; No. 228, 1/604462909807314587353088c; No. 229, 1/1208925819614629174706176c; No. 230, 1/2417851639229258349412352c; No. 231, 1/4835703278458516698824704c; No. 232, 1/9671406556917033397649408c; No. 233, 1/19342813113834066795298816c; No. 234, 1/38685626227668133590597632c; No. 235, 1/77371252455336267181

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Orville street fair will be held October 10-12.

Mrs. Bert Graybill, of South Bend, Ind., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Kiehl, in Chestnut street.

Dr. and Mrs. K. M. Hope have returned from their wedding trip and are now at home at 105 North East street.

William Fary, a soldier of the Crimean war, and believed to be over 100 years old, died Friday at the Sandusky Soldiers' home.

Since the first of September forty-two cases of diphtheria and thirty-six cases of typhoid fever have been reported to the health officials at Youngstown.

The condition of Deputy Postmaster W. Frank Brown was reported as unchanged Saturday afternoon. Mr. Brown sustained a stroke of paralysis a week ago.

The receipts at the state fair this year were the largest in the history of the state board of agriculture. The receipts were \$61,287, and the balance over expenditures \$11,701.

Stark Hive No. 288, Ladies of the Macabees will give a card party in the small Trades and Labor Assembly hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3. Progressive euchre will be played. Prizes will be awarded and refreshments will be served. The public is cordially invited.

The supreme degree staff of the Protected Home Circle will give the class initiation in Schworm's hall Friday evening, October 5. All candidates, both new and those who have had but the obligation, are requested to be present for initiation. The new degree, "The Journey of Life," is a ritualistic degree.

The Chautauqua Legendary Lore club was entertained by Miss M. E. McMillan at her residence in North High street Friday afternoon. Papers were read by Mrs. Iva Sprankle and Miss Davis, and musical selections were contributed by Miss Davis, Miss Edith Albrecht and Miss Moses, of Canton.

Captain Menseleser, of Knoxville, Tenn., is to be in charge of the Massillon Salvation Army corps after October 1. Ensign Joplin, who came to Massillon to take Ensign Robert F. Butler's place, expects to leave on Monday for Pittsburgh, where he is to have charge of the Salvation Army collection boxes.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Coleman to the number of ten called unexpectedly at their Plum street residence Friday evening to notify them that the eighteenth anniversary of their wedding day had not been forgotten. At the conclusion of an impromptu concert the guests with their host and hostess settled down to progressive pedro, at which the prize winners were Mrs. M. M. Dumble, E. H. Snyder and Mrs. Coleman.

The teachers of the Oak Park building gave a pleasant farewell entertainment in the main hall of the building Friday evening in honor of three teachers who recently resigned, Miss Ella Buch, Miss Laura Sharp, of Canton, and Mrs. E. Daly. The latter, until two weeks ago, was Miss Helen Ernsbaw. The other guests were Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, of the board of education, Superintendent C. L. Cronbaugh, Miss Edna Kreichbaum, of Canton, who is to take Mrs. Daly's place, and Miss Grace McBride, who will be transferred from the North street building to take Miss Sharp's place. The teachers of the Oak Park building are Principal C. M. Smith, Miss Emma Kratsch, Miss Nella Smith, Miss May Schmierle, Miss Lilian Young and Miss Lavina Marshall. John Meyer, the janitor of the building, was also present. The table was prettily decorated with yellow and white dahlias and the name cards were artistic postals. The supper was served at 6 o'clock. At its conclusion there was much friendly speaking and an informal musical program was carried out.

HORN—SNYDER.

A Well Known Massillon Man Married at Wooster.

From the Wooster Republican: One of the prettiest home weddings of the late summer and the most beautiful because of its simplicity, took place Thursday evening at 5 o'clock when Miss Ethel, daughter of Henry R. Horn and wife, was joined in holy wedlock to Mr. Leo Snyder, a prosperous young business man of Massillon, at the Horn residence in South Buckeye street. The pretty home was most artistically and lavishly decorated with the graceful fern, potted plants and the brilliant red salvia. The Rev. E. V. DuBois, until recently of Wooster, performed the ceremony, the Episcopal ring service being used. Mrs. Frank Rudd, of Mansfield, played and Miss Lottie Horn and Mrs. DuBois sang the Lohengrin wedding march. During the ceremony Mrs. DuBois sang in her pleasing manner, "Oh! Promise Me." The bride was gown in an elegant robe of embroidered

mul. After the simple ceremony the guests sat down to a bountiful wedding supper. Only the immediate relatives of the young people were witnesses.

Those present from out of the city were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Snyder and the Misses Ethel and Stella Snyder, parents and sisters of the groom, and Wallace Snyder and wife, a brother, all of Massillon; also Miss Maude Cummings, of Byesville, and Mrs. Frank Rudd, of Mansfield.

The happy young couple were the recipients of many exquisite presents, chiefly in cut glass and silver.

Mr. Snyder and bride left on the 7:18 train Thursday evening for Massillon, where he has a charming home awaiting them. A large number of young people were at the depot to see Mr. and Mrs. Snyder off for their future home in Massillon, and saw that the happy couple were sent away in a shower of rice.

TAFT IS NOW CUBA'S GOVERNOR

Assumed Control of Affairs at Noon Today.

PROCLAMATION SATISFACTORY.

Only American Troops in Cuba are Marines Guarding the Treasury—Insurgent Prisoners Will be Released at Once—Troops Will be Sent to Island Immediately.

Havana, Sept. 23.—(By Associated Press).—The American provisional government took possession of Cuba today, when Taft's proclamation declaring himself provisional governor of the island was issued. The terms of the proclamation caused general satisfaction. The government will be maintained purely to the purpose of restoring peace, order and public confidence until a permanent government is established. Secretary Taft has not yet taken possession of the palace, as President Palma will not vacate until Monday. No disturbance of any kind occurred last night.

All the rebel commanders have been informed of Taft's proclamation. General Gomez and other insurgent prisoners will be released from custody to lay, in order that the members of the committee representing the insurgents may sign an agreement with Taft that the rebels will lay down their arms immediately. A commission, headed by General Funston, will be appointed to superintend the laying down of arms on the part of the rebels.

The situation is now quiet. The only American force now ashore consists of Marines guarding the treasury.

WORK FOR ALL IN OHIO.

Reports Received by Federation of Labor.

Washington, Sept. 20.—According to the reports of organizers of the American Federation of Labor, submitted to President Compters, organized labor in Ohio was in a flourishing condition during the month of September. The reports, abstracted, are to the following effect:

Cleveland—Work plentiful. There is a shortage of unskilled labor.

Columbus—Work steady in all skilled trades. Theatrical stage employees secured increase in wages without strike.

Ashtabula—Conditions good. Employment steady for all who want work.

Crooksville—Organized labor in good shape.

East Liverpool—Labor conditions fairly satisfactory. All wage scales have been settled without strike.

Fremont—Trade union organizations steadily increasing membership. Wages good. Employment steady for union men.

Marion—Employment steady. Wapakoneta—Labor conditions fair. Employment steady in all lines.

Youngstown—Employment exceptionally steady in all lines.

WARSHIPS MANEUVER.

President Roosevelt an Interested Witness.

Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 20.—(By Associated Press).—President Roosevelt came two hundred and nine miles by water to witness the ship's program arranged to show him the workings of modern ships of war under fighting conditions. Perfect weather attended the tri.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels a single dose of Doan's Regulets is enough. Treatment cures habitual constipation. 25 cents a box. Ask your druggist for them.

BOUND OVER TO THE GRAND JURY.

Harry Hughes and John Moore Waived Examination.

UNDER BONDS OF \$500 EACH.

Several Witnesses Summoned, but None Were Called—Willison & Day Represented the Defendants and City Solicitor Kratsch the City.

Henry Hughes, of Cleveland, and John Moore, of Monaca, W. Va., charged with being pickpockets, waived an examination before acting mayor Tobias Schott at a trial Friday afternoon and were bound over to the grand jury under a bond of \$500 each. Willison & Day represented the defendants and Solicitor Kratsch the city.

The men were charged with taking a pocketbook containing \$3 from John Rudy as he was standing in front of the Canton-Akron ticket office Thursday morning, on his way to the county fair. The men were arrested and spent the time in jail until brot to the court room for trial.

The affidavit charging Hughes and Moore with the crime was made by Chief of Police Erie. When the charge was read to the prisoners each pleaded not guilty. Acting Mayor Schott called for the plaintiff's witnesses, but before any witnesses were called R. H. Day, for the defendants, asked the court to accept a waiver of an examination and this was accepted. The bond for their appearance before the grand jury was then set.

The plaintiff had secured a number of witnesses, including Mr. Rudy, Constable Bamberger who assisted in capturing one of the men in the chase Thursday morning and others, who had some knowledge of the incident. The court lobby was filled with spectators. Just before the trial was called the defendants' attorneys asked for time to hold a consultation with Hughes and Moore, and this time was granted. The trial was set for 1 o'clock, but court was not opened until 2 o'clock. The proceedings lasted about ten minutes.

A FAMILY REUNION.

Gathering of the Youngs at the Old Homestead.

The second reunion of the Young family was held at the Cyrus Young homestead, near Youngstown Hill, three miles northwest of Massillon, on Thursday, September 27, in honor of Grandma Young. Relatives numbering nearly half a hundred were present. Those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell, Mrs. John Taylor and Mrs. Lease, of Waterloo, Ind.; Mrs. E. Wilcox, of Hicksville, and Miss Margaret Leonard, of Cleveland. Friends began coming at an early hour and by 2 o'clock the beautiful and spacious grounds were crowded.

At 12 o'clock the old bell that has pealed forth its glad sound for more than half a century invited the guests to replenish the wants of the inner man. The tables groaned beneath their loads of good things. After dinner officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, C. R. Myers; vice president, W. S. Young; secretary, Miss Margaret Leonard; treasurer, C. Young; historian, Mrs. Violet Wise; chorister, Miss Hazel Young. Various games were indulged in and friends who had not met for more than thirty-five years engaged in long forgotten reminiscences till the call for refreshments again sounded. Then all left for their respective homes, saying it was the happiest and greatest occasion of the kind they ever enjoyed, Grandma Young being the happiest among them all.

C. R. MYERS, President.

THE OLD CHIPPEWA VEIN.

Its Palmy Days Were During the War.

The Chippewa vein of coal was discovered in 1846 by Mr. Philpott, who opened a drift. Philpott sold his lease to William Crawford, who opened a slope on the Yost farm in 1857. In 1859 a slope was sunk on the Holm farm. In 1856 the shaft 120 feet deep was sunk on the J. Frast farm and continued in active operation until 1870. The palmy days of old Chippewa were during the war, when miners were paid two dollars per ton for minis coal. What remains of the Chippewa vein of coal is now being taken out by means of a slope on the old Weyan arm.—Canal Fulton Signal.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results.

BAPTISMAL FONT.

New One Here for Presbyterian Church.

The new baptismal font for the Presbyterian church, which is the gift of Mrs. Joseph Reed, has arrived and will be in place for the dedication services on October 7. It will be placed near the altar.

The font is made of white marble and was the work of J. R. and J. Lamb, of New York. Preparations are about completed for the dedication services.

MISS L. SHARP HAS RESIGNED.

Miss Grace McBride Transferred to Oak Park School.

MISS A. M'BRIDE APPOINTED.

No Action Taken by Board of Education on the Coal Bids—The Girls' High School Glee Club Serenaded the Board—Bills Paid.

The regular meeting of the board of education was held Friday evening, all members being present. Superintendent C. L. Cronbaugh presented the resignation of Miss Laura Sharp, a teacher in the fourth and fifth grades at the Oak Park building, which was accepted. Miss Addine McBride, of Amersville, Athens county, was appointed to take the place of Miss Grace McBride, who was transferred from the North street building to fill the place made vacant by Miss Sharp's resignation. Miss Addine McBride will have charge of the fourth grade in the North street building.

Just as the board was preparing to discuss the coal bid question, strange sounds were heard outside the door. Upon investigation Superintendent Cronbaugh found ten members of the Girls' High School Glee club, who had come to serenade the board. The club was invited in and sang several selections, which were received with great enthusiasm. This was the first time the girls had sang together since school closed last June. As soon as Miss Kathleen Brosnan, teacher of music in the schools, arrives next Tuesday, the club will be reorganized under her supervision.

The coal bids, which were opened at the special meeting last week, were again laid on the table, as the board decided to take no action on the matter until further investigations could be held concerning the qualities of the different coals. The board will not take any hurried action in this matter, as there still remains enough coal on hand at all the buildings to last a month or so.

After the bills, including the teachers' pay roll, were ordered paid, the board adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

LEGALITY OF THE ELECTION.

Supervisors of Elections Have Asked for a Decision.

AUDITOR SAYS IT IS ILLEGAL.

Hughes and Moore, Alleged Pickpockets, Measured by Bertillon System and Placed in County Jail—Commissioners Condemn Bridge Across River in Massillon.

Canton, Sept. 20.—(By Associated Press).—The county board of deputy supervisors of elections in the matter of the legality of holding the Republican primaries for the nomination of a congressional candidate October 6. These attorneys will hand down a written opinion to the board sometime Saturday afternoon. The board thinks the attorneys will give a favorable opinion to holding the primaries, altho County Auditor Oberlin says that he will refuse to certify the expense orders without he is ordered to do so by the court. The board has already let the contract for the printing of 15,000 tickets to the Alliance Review company on a bid of \$33. When this voucher is submitted for payment it is expected that the matter will find its way into judicial circles.

At 10 o'clock Saturday morning Chief Erie, of Massillon, arrived at the city hall, having in charge John Moore, who gives his home as Manaca, W. Va., and Harry Hughes, who says that he belongs in Cleveland. These are the two men arrested in Massillon on charges of pocket picking, and they were brought here to have their photographs taken by Lieutenant Joseph F. Wielandt, and have their measurements taken according to the Bertillon system. The men were afterwards taken to the county jail to await the action of the next grand jury. Moore, who is a man that will weigh close to 300, had taken the precaution to tear the labels out of his shoes so that it could not be told where they were purchased. Both have the appearance of crooks, and the next issue of the police papers will likely contain their pictures.

The bridge on Fremont street in Massillon, over the Tuscarawas river, was condemned by the county commissioners at a meeting held in the court house Friday afternoon. The board also passed a resolution that the structure should be restored to proper shape. Massillon's city council has also condemned it. Steps will be taken for repairs. The board granted the petition for the Schucker ditch in Lawrence township.

An opinion has been received from the Attorney General of Ohio by Mayor Turnball, in regard to the hearing of juvenile offenders in his court. By a recent law passed by the Ohio legislature it was understood that all persons under sixteen years should be tried before the probate judge, who was to preside over the juvenile court. The opinion of the attorney general is that in cases where arrests are made upon warrant they can be tried in a mayor's or justice's court, and only those arrested without a warrant need be taken before the juvenile judge.

Henry Schlemmer, who entered a plea of guilty to a charge of stealing copper wire from the Canton-Akron Street Railway Company, was given a fine of \$50 and costs and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. He is the young man who "peached" on William Spangler, who is now being held to the grand jury. On the way to the workhouse Schlemmer said that if he had the money for all the chickens that he had a hand in stealing in this locality he would seat himself in a rocking chair and spend the remainder of his days in ease.

FORT MORGAN UNDER WATER.

Some of the Buildings Were Completely Destroyed.

Washington, Sept. 20.—(By Associated Press).—The military secretary has received a telegram from Captain Dwyer, commanding Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile harbor, saying: "The post was swept by a terrific storm and the entire grounds are under water. Every building was damaged, and some were destroyed completely. No casualties as far as known."

WORSE THAN FOOTBALL.

Four Students Badly Hurt at Delaware.

Delaware, O., Sept. 20.—(By Associated Press).—In the sophomore-freshman rush yesterday Earl Houlton, of Lucasville, O., was injured and has been unconscious since midnight. Three others were badly hurt.

REAR END COLLISION.

Seven Persons are Killed and Twenty-five Injured.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—(By Associated Press).—Seven persons were killed and twenty-five injured in a rear end collision of passenger trains on the New York division of the Pennsylvania at Edgington, Pa., near here, this morning. Railroad officials decline to give the cause of the wreck or the number killed or injured. It is declared that the express from New York disregarded signals and thus caused the accident.

Later.—General Manager Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, stated this afternoon that only two persons were killed and twenty-nine injured, some slightly, in the collision near Edgington today.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, itch, bites, herpes, scabies.—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MOVE.

A Large Force Will Sail at Once for Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 20.—(By Associated Press).—Secretary Taft cabled Acting Secretary Oliver, of the war department, to send American troops to Cuba, in accordance with the program already arranged. There are five thousand and five hundred soldiers ready to start from Newport News, Va., immediately, and transports have been provided.

Try The Independent exchange column, it will cost you any kind of a trade; 25 cents for three days.

Humbergers

THE GOOD VALUE STORE

The Newest Fall and Winter Garments

are being shown in our Coat and Suit Section on the second floor. See the Prince Chap Suits, the Colonial and the Metropolitan Coats; See the Pretty Fur Jackets and Neckpieces, Pretty Skirts and Silk Petticoats.

Comforts, Blankets and Flannels

All Linen Laces, your choice 5c only, per yard.

211 Wool Tricots.....25c a yd.
All Wool Flannels, 36 inch.....39c a yd.
All Wool Cloth, 54 inch.....65c a yd.
Melton Coatings, 54 inch.....\$1.00 a yd.
Broadcloths at all Prices

You will always be able to purchase the Standard Brands in everything along our lines and find a goodly assorted stock to pick from and get the lowest possible prices.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

WANTED

APRENTICES wanted at Mrs. W. S. Hays, 44 East Main street.
BOY to drive grocery wagon. Inquire at 32 N. Mill street.

GIRL—A girl for general housework at the Home Hotel, corner of Mill and Railroad streets.

LADIES—By Eastern wholesaler, refined energetic ladies for traveling position. Experience not necessary, attractive proposition. Address "Traveling" care Independent Office.

POST—Iron or stone hitching post. Rahney's Book Store.

MEN—\$91.00 monthly made making pills, tacking, signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Call on Independent Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELER for established house. \$12.00 weekly to start. Expenses paid. References. Address G. G. Clows, Massillon, O.

FOR RENT
FIVE roomed house, 313 N. Mill street, gas, electric and well water. Inquire Geo. W. Heinrich, 79 N. Mill street. Farmers phone 61.

HOUSE on Center street, between North and Main, 7 rooms and bath. Inquire Mrs. Fox, 223 E. Main street.

HOUSE—130 Chestnut street, 8 rooms and bath; modern conveniences. Inquire Oberlin Candy Co., at 128 Chestnut.

HOUSES—Five roomed house on Wellman St. Five roomed house on Warwick street. Seven roomed house on Second street. Nine roomed house on South Erie street and a seven roomed house on Canton road. Inquire at 23 E. Main street.

HOUSE—Five room house in W. South street. Inquire of agent of the Freedom Oil Co.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

ROOMS—Furnished rooms with board. Inquire at 25 W. S. Charles street.

ROOM—Furnished room with bath for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman at 73 W. Main. Inquire at above number.

For Sale or Rent.
HOUSE, 221 E. South street. With furnace, gas, bath, city and electric water; everything in good condition. Inquire at Whitman's store.

NINE roomed house and two lots, corner State and Second Sts., inquire at 76 State street.

MISCELLANEOUS.
MRS. ROBERTSON, Trance Spiritual Medium, the mystic wonder, is now located at 132 E. Tremont St.

IT SHOWS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

FOOT BALL CLUBS

Can get everything here that is necessary to play the great game, having just received another lot of SPALDING'S JERSEYS AND STOCKINGS our stock is now complete again in every detail. See East Window Display.

AHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

Pennsylvania Lines

EXCURSIONS TO
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17—Soc'y Army of Cumberland.
Homeseekers' Excursions

In September, October
Northwest, West, Southwest, South.

Interested ask F. L. McEWEN, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

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OBITUARY.

HAZEL FOX

Hazel Fox, aged four months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fox, who live at the corner of North Mill and North streets, died at 7 o'clock Friday evening. Death was due to exhaustion.

The funeral was held from the residence at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN EXHAUSTION fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Humbergers

THE GOOD VALUE STORE

The Newest Fall and Winter Garments

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Comforts, Blankets and Flannels

All Linen Laces, your choice 5c only, per yard.

211 Wool Tricots.....25c a yd.
All Wool Flannels, 36 inch.....39c a yd.
All Wool Cloth, 54 inch.....65c a yd.
Melton Coatings, 54 inch.....\$1.00 a yd.
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Can get everything here that is necessary to

BERNARD SHAW FOR ENLARGED ALPHABET

Method to Reform Spelling Urged by Irish Critic.

PRESENT PLAN ONLY SHORTENS

Phonetics Are Inevitable, He Claims, but Correct Phonetics Need More Letters—Declares Reform Cannot Be Effected by Shortened Spelling Which Looks Uneducated.

George Bernard Shaw, the Irish dramatist and critic, has set forth his views on spelling reform in the following extract from a characteristic letter to the editor of the London Times:

It is to be regretted that the scheme of the simplified spelling board so energetically and wisely forced on our attention by President Roosevelt (if he will allow me to simplify him to that extent) has been received not only with the outburst of ignorance and folly which any sensible proposal may nowadays count on, but with a false delicacy which has led genuine phonetic experts to withhold serious technical criticism. It is bad enough to have men of letters passionately defending such a recent absurd and transient aberration as our pseudo-etymological spelling on the ground that it is the spelling of the Bible and Shakespeare (a libel gross enough to make Tyndale and Shakespeare turn in their graves), but it is far worse to have the defects of the scheme passed over in polite silence by the people who know authoritatively that, though the president does not overrate the enormous importance of spelling reforms, his methods cannot be regarded as an advance on those of Artemus Ward and Josh Billings.

I tried to express this myself by comparing his action to the reform calendar by Mohammed, who divided the year into twelve lunar months, with results on the caravan season arrangements from which Arabian commerce has not recovered to this day, but I find that most of your contemporaries regard Mohammed's arrangement as an excellent one and accordingly report me as enthusiastically in favor of the presidential scheme.

Pending some really authoritative comment by Henry Sweet, whose proposals of 1881 are hardly to the point today, or by a home expert of his school, let me point out a few obvious shortcomings in the scheme. To begin with, it is not really simplified spelling. It is shortened spelling, which is quite a different matter, as the short spelling may leave a foreigner or a child quite as much in the dark as to the sound of a word as the long one, and it anxiously disclaims any pretense to be phonetic. Now, it is doubtless wise when a reform is introduced to try to persuade the British public that it is not a reform at all, but appearances must be kept up to some extent at least, and the fact is that a board which disclaims phonetic spelling puts itself out of court.

Unphonetic spelling is as impossible a signpost as secular education. Unless we adopt the system of Chinese ideographs and learn by heart a separate arbitrary symbol for every word in the dictionary we must spell phonetically. We may corrupt and confuse our spelling by etymological fads, spelling "det" with a "b" and "foren" with an "ig," just as we might spell "man" "mapn" or "mkyan," to show that we are descended from the apes or monkeys. But we shall not spell "man" "ape" nor shall we ever spell "cat" "dog." If we did the only result would be that we should presumably spell "dogma" "catma." We cannot get away from phonetic spelling because spelling is as necessarily and inevitably phonetic as moisture is damp.

To say that English and French spelling are not phonetic is absurd. All that it means is that the French and English spell much worse than the Germans and Italians, being relatively concealed and inhibitive people who take an uphish delight in making knowledge difficult, not to mention their love of excuses for punishing children.

But in the long run phonetics have their revenge. When we begin by refusing to spell as we pronounce we end by having to pronounce as we spell. Etymologists, to show the French origin of the word "obligee," refused to spell it phonetically, and a generation of superior persons despised those who did not say "obligee" and were themselves despised by the still more select circle who said "obleezh." But who dares say "obleezh" now except Joseph Surface on the stage?

The history of the word "envelope" tells the same story. "Ongvelope" and "annevelope" have had their day. We spelled it "envelope," and now we have to pronounce it "envelope." The American reformers want us to spell "catologue" "catalog." The word is in such common use that its pronunciation has been traditionally maintained in spite of the spelling. But what of "epilog" "epilog"? These two words, which

men never utter or hear in their lives and the rest use only twenty years, are on the lips of mispronounced persons "epilog" and "epilog." I come more and more to drag out more and more of these words.

been in my hearing pronounced so as to rhyme with "damn." That is how we shall all have to pronounce it some day. I foresee the time when I shall be forced to pronounce "semiconscious" as "see my conscious."

Then there is the march of preciosity. Already I blush when old habit betrays me into calling clothes "close." I have heard a tenor pronouncing the "I" in Handel's "Where'er You Walk." If Depford has become "Depped Ford" in spite of usage I see no reason to doubt that debt will become "depped."

I am fond of the word "ham," meaning a country place larger than a hamlet. I am still allowed to speak of "East Ham" and "West Ham" because the words are written separately, but when I speak of "Lewis Ham," "Elit Ham" or "Peters Ham" I am suspected of a defect in my speech, almost as if I had spoken of "Cars Hiltion" (properly rhyming to "Walton") instead of "Ker Shalita." The received pronunciations nowadays are "Louis sham," "Peter sham," "El them" and so on, and people who support the bad spelling which is corrupting the language in this fashion pretend to have special regard for it and prattle of the Bible and Shakespeare. They remind me of the New York police commissioner who once arrested a whole theatrical company for performing one of my plays and explained on being remonstrated with that the sermon on the mount was good enough for him.

The worst of it is this want of conscience in spelling has led to anarchy and indifference in the interpretation of spelling. London children are deliberately taught to speak hideously by teachers who speak that way themselves. I have passed a public elementary school and have heard a class of children chorusing the alphabet as follows: "I," "ber-ee," "ser-ee," "der-ee," "er-ee," "aff," "ger-ee," "iche," "awy," "ji," "ki," "ai," "am," "an," "ow," "per-ee," "kioo," "aw," "ass," "ter-ee," "yer-ee," "ver-ee," "dabblyew," "ax," "wawy," "zad."

Already the west end, a section of London, and Oxford have acquired more than half this horrible pronunciation, and they will soon acquire it completely. They are lulled into false security by the fact that the coarsely nasal resonance of the costermonger distinguishes him socially from the Oxford graduate in spite of the identity of their mispronunciation. But the sharp will no doubt conquer Oxford in time. When smart society says "ow, now," for "oh, no," and "daintahn" for "downtown" and calls "humbug with a gun" "hambag with agun" it is not very far from complete mastery of the language of what it already calls "Mile End rowd" and will soon call with native perfection of accent "Mawli Enn Rowd."

I insist on this aspect of the case because, while we seem incapable of grasping the enormous advantage of making English the universal language both for writing and speech or of understanding how our spelling obstructs that consummation, most English men and women would almost rather die than be convicted of speaking like costermongers and flower girls. Our governing classes dropped half the continent of North America from sheer carelessness. Sooner than drop an "h" they would steep Europe in blood. It therefore hits them purposely in their vulnerable point.

For this very reason, however, the reform cannot be effected by shortened spelling, which is indistinguishable from ordinary wrong spelling. If any man writes me a letter in which "through" is spelled "thru" and "above" "abuv" I shall at once put him down as illiterate and in consequence pebble him, no matter what board or what potestate sanctions his orthography. Really phonetic spelling is quite unmistakable in this way. No lady or gentleman will ever be persuaded to spell like the late Sir Isaac Pitman, who was a very energetic bookseller and a very bad phonetician, but anybody might spell like Henry Sweet without compromising himself—indeed, with positive affirmation of having been at Oxford. A practically correct phonetic spelling justifies itself at once to the eye as being the spelling of an educated man, whereas shortenings and so called simplifications suggest nothing but blunders.

I therefore respectfully advise the president and the board to take the bull by the horns without wasting further time and enlarge the alphabet until our consonants and vowels are for all practical purposes separately represented and defined. By rhyming with words in daily use we shall then get a word notation which may be strange at first—which does not matter—but which will be neither ludicrous nor apparently ignorant—which does matter very much indeed.

One other point is of importance. The new letters must be designed by an artist with a fully developed sense of beauty in writing and printing. There must be no diacritical signs to spoil the appearance of the pages of new type. It is a mistake to suppose that the Bible teaches us the sacredness of pseudo-etymological spelling, but it does teach us the comeliness of a page on which there are no apostrophes and no inverted commas.

Ten on Wheels.

Now that the American women have become devotees of the 5 o'clock tea there is much interest in the appointments that accompany it. One of the latest and most convenient schemes, says Suburban Life, is the tea wagon. It may be loaded with the good things in the pantry and in safety be wheeled to the place of serving, be it in the living room, the piazza or the rustic garden house. These tea wagons vary in price from \$12 upward and may be painted in the natural wicker or any color. A red wagon makes a bit of color on the green

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Velvets, Ribbons and Laces.

To restore velvet steam over an iron with a damp cloth. If crushed badly brush against the nap, but use a velvet brush. Velvet if badly soiled will wash in any good soap and water, afterward steaming up. To freshen ribbon or silk put on an unpainted board table or on a marble, saturate it with water and whisk out with a broom. If badly soiled, wash. To wash net or lace wind on a bottle or tin baking can, from which the paper label has been removed, then steam over a teakettle spout. White laces may be washed in borax water, first winding on a bottle covered with white flannel. To freshen artificial flowers hold wrong side up over the teakettle and shake in the steam as it passes out of the spout. Leaves may be put on an iron covered with a damp cloth, then whisked, but this is a very delicate operation and needs quickness.

Onion Pickle.

Peel a gallon of small white onions, put in porcelain lined kettle and cover with water in which a cup of salt has been dissolved. When the water reaches the scalding point take from the fire and pour onions and water in a stone jar. Let them stand two days, then drain. Put the onions back in a jar and cover with vinegar overnight. Drain. Pack in a stone jar, covering with boiling vinegar, to which have been added one pound of brown sugar, half a cup of allspice, quarter of a cup each of celery and white mustard seed and a half tablespoonful of tumeric. Cover the jar and let stand for a month before using.

Turpentine in the House.

Turpentine and soap will remove ink stains from muslin.

A few drops added to the water in which clothes are boiled will whiten them.

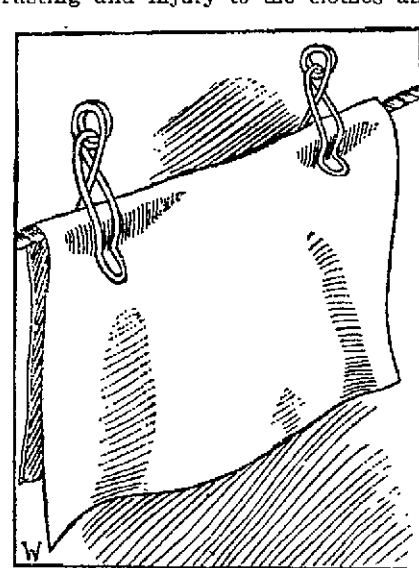
It will exterminate cockroaches if sprinkled in their haunts.

Moths will leave if it is sprinkled about, as they dislike it.

Pitch, wheel grease and tar stains can be quickly removed if the spot is first covered with lard, then soaked with turpentine. Scrape off all the loose surface dirt, sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently till dry.

Clothespin of Wire.

The old style clothespin has been in use for a long time and has proved so satisfactory that a change would seem undesirable. Nevertheless an improvement has been made by two North Carolina inventors, as will readily be seen by referring to the illustration herewith shown. These clothespins are made of galvanized iron to prevent rusting and injury to the clothes and



NONSLIPPING CLOTHESPIN.

are bent to form double jaws. These jaws provide a strong clamp which holds the clothes securely to the line without possibility of tearing or injuring them. The old style clothespins have a tendency to spring away from the line unless they are forced very hard against the line, which often tears garments of fine texture. It will be obvious that there is no danger of this happening with the clothespin shown here.

Culinary Concites.

Melted butter will not make good cake.

A few drops of lemon juice make cake frosting white.

If oatmeal is soaked over night in water it requires only about one-half the time to cook.

If eggs are to be boiled hard have the water boiling when the eggs are put in it. This will prevent the yolks turning dark.

Tomatoes and milk to be blended must be brought to the same temperature and beaten together vigorously.

A Cake Making Hint.

If a tablespoonful of glycerin is added to every pound of flour used in bread and cake making it is a great improvement. Both doughs will be "shorter," and the articles will keep fresh much longer.

Stained Silver.

Medicine stains will disappear from silver spoons if rubbed with sulphuric acid. After this is applied wash the spoons with soap and clean in the usual manner.

A Laundry Wrinkle.

In laundering colored clothes, no matter what the color may be, they will come out brighter if a little bluing is added to the last rinsing water.

When Cold Starch Is Best.

All articles that are heavy or that are wanted to be very stiff or where a very hot iron can be used are better starched with cold water starch.

Improves Pie Crust.

A little rich sweet cream spread over the top crust of a pie just before it is put into the oven will make it brown and flaky.

WARDROBE HINTS.

How to Care For Mere Man's Belongings.

Care of silk and satin ties is the one thing that the average woman can do for her brother, father or husband without any instruction, and she knows this because of the experience she has had in pressing the wrinkles out of her own ribbons. For instance, when a tie becomes creased she smooths it out carefully, places a dry cloth over the underside and presses with a medium hot iron until the surface is smooth. Then she bangs them where they will air. Of course any spots should be removed before they are ironed.

As to the treatment of derby and silk hats, they should be sent once in a while to be ironed at the hatters'. If cared for in this way they will not only last longer, but will look like new all the time they are being used. If the hatband, either inside or out, becomes soiled it should be taken off and a new one substituted.

To keep a cravenette coat in condition a pressing after every rainstorm is necessary.

Sewing of buttons and tapes on the underclothing should be attended to every week as soon as the laundry is done, and any holes in the socks should be carefully darned with silk if the wearer complains that the cotton hurts the flesh.

Occasionally when the collar bands on shirts have been worn to shreds in washing and the rest of the garment is in good condition a new piece may be put on. To remove the old one when the shirt is soiled the best plan is to get the starch out is to soak it in water, dry, and then the old band can be ripped off without any difficulty.

Jammed Fingers.

Few people have escaped jammed fingers, and as the pain caused when the finger is jammed in a door is excruciating in the extreme for the first few minutes it is well to know of some means of relief. The finger should be plunged into water as hot as can possibly be borne. This application of hot water causes the nail to expand and soften, and the blood pouring out beneath it has more room to flow. Thus the pain is lessened. The finger should then be wrapped in a bread and water poultice. A jammed finger should never be neglected, as it may lead to mortification of the bone if it has been badly crushed, and amputation of the finger must follow. Jammed toes are usually caused through the falling of heavy weights and should be treated in the same way as a jammed finger.

Utility Gown.

A boarding school girl's outfit is not complete without a "sailor suit." It must be made on certain lines, too, or the whole wardrobe will be lacking in an essential that is recognized as necessary in expensive as well as in moderate priced institutions. The color



SAILOR SUIT.

must be navy blue, too, for a brown, gray or black one will not fill the requirements and will be without the smartness so much desired.

A girl of fourteen or sixteen years planning the frocks she intends to wear when away at school this fall must remember that for everyday use in the schoolroom one of these "sailor suits" is the most serviceable kind of a dress and at present the most fashionable.

It must have a blouse with a wide square sailor collar, such as "middies" wear, and a simple plaited skirt that reaches just to the ankles and large sleeves with narrow cuffs that fit tightly around the wrists. On the left sleeve a narrow piece of red tape is sewed about halfway between the shoulder and elbow. This of course has no especial significance, but as all the suits are made with it a girl who neglects to order the red tape is bound to feel that her frock is without proper adornment.

Peach Chutney.

Pare and halve sufficient peaches to weigh, when ready, three pounds. Put them in a large agate saucepan, add one pint of vinegar and stew gently until tender. Pound together in a mortar four ounces of white onions, two ounces of garlic and five ounces of fresh ginger root; add these to the peaches with six ounces each of sugar, seeded raisins and white mustard seed. Add two ounces of dried chilies and one cupful of vinegar. Simmer for ten minutes longer, then bottle.

FINE HOME OF JUSTICE

Chicago to Have Largest Court-house in the World.

FLOOR AREA OF FOURTEEN ACRES

Huge Structure Will Contain 12,000,000 Cubic Feet of Space and Will Cost, With Furnishings, \$5,000,000. Weight of Structural Steel 11,000 Tons—Grand Interior Decorations.

The new Cook county courthouse, which was recently dedicated at Chicago, will be the largest structure of the kind in the world, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It will contain 12,000,000 cubic feet of space and is to be larger than the First National bank building, twice as large as the Railway Exchange building and two and one-half times as large as the old county courthouse. Its cost will be, including furnishings, \$5,000,000.

The courthouse will rest on 130 concrete caissons, whose diameter is from four to ten feet each. These caissons extend down to solid rock, 115 feet below street grade, and contain 450,000 cubic feet of concrete, or twice as much material as is embodied in the Auditorium tower. The concrete weighs 33,000 tons and would fill 1,000 cars. The structural steel is of the most durable and heavy sort. It weighs 11,000 tons and would fill 400 freight cars of the modern type. The granite to be used for the exterior of the building will measure 210,000 cubic feet and will weigh 14,000 tons. It would fill 600 railroad cars. Therefore the total weight of the building, without interior works or furnishings, will be 58,000 tons. Leaving them out, the total weight will be 25,000 tons. The additional equipment probably will bring up the aggregate weight to 35,000 tons.

The new courthouse will have a floor area of fourteen acres and one mile of corridor space. The floor space of the old building was five acres. The offices of the county collector and recorder alone will have 40,000 square feet of floor space or 20,000 each.

The new edifice will be a departure in that it will be constructed on office building lines. Heretofore, architects say, public buildings have had ornate exteriors with interiors that had to fit the plan of construction. General effect was sought for, and not the comfort and convenience of the public officers who were to use the building in their daily work. The building will be magnificent, even if it lacks a few of the old time structural frills. There will be a dash of the classic in its design, and the aesthetic eye will be more or less satisfied. The structure will be marked for its grandeur, solidity and repose.

The three main doorways in the main entrance will be separated one from the other by piers. At the right and left of the entrance and between the doors are to be four carved figured panels in high relief. "Justice" will be depicted in the panel at the right of the entrance, and at the left will be a great panel symbolizing "Law." On a shield between the figures will be carved the seal of Cook county. Two panels are to be over the piers between the doors, and one will represent "Labor on Land" and the second "Labor on Sea."

The three main doorways will be 20 feet high and 12 feet 6 inches in width. There also are to be entrances on Washington and Randolph streets, but the Clark street approach and lobby will be the most pretentious. The caller, as he goes into the building from Clark street, will find himself in an immense vestibule finished in marble and bronze, with marble and stone paneled floor and carved ceiling of ornamental glass and bronze. The main hall and corridors of the first floor will be finished in Italian marble of a soft buff color. The walls, arches and vaulted and molded ceiling will be of this marble, and the panels will be filled with rich mosaic of Italian Renaissance design, similar to the palace of Mantua and other Italian buildings, but with such symbolism as will make the effect fitting as to time and place. The floor will be paneled off from pier to pier by colored marble and further embellished with figures in marble and stone, richly fluted and foliated. Italian renaissance grills will fill the arches where the elevators are located and serve as screens and doors to them.

There are to be five 350 horsepower boilers mechanically stoked and with patent ash removers and coal feeders. These will distribute 83,000 square feet of direct heating and 62,000 of indirect. The system will be of the direct vacuum description, the direct heat to be 70 and the indirect 72. Fresh air will be pumped through the structure's steel arteries in vast currents. The air first will be washed by running water and then dried by baffle plates. Ducts leading to fan houses will exhaust the foul atmosphere.

The granite to be used will be grayish in color, as a whiter effect would be spoiled by Chicago smoke. Some idea of the size of the courthouse can be gained when it is said that it will be more than twice as large as the new Commercial National bank building. The steel in that structure is figured at 5,000 tons, while in the new courthouse there will be twice that amount plus 1,000 tons. The plan is to finish the courthouse on May 1 next, and the general belief is that the contractors can deliver it over to the county on that date. If so a record will be made in building construction.

The cornerstone, which was recently laid, weighs eight tons.

DEADLY RIFLE BULLET.

Amazing Velocity of New United States Army Projectile.

Earthworks and trees will be slight protection to soldiers arrayed against the United States army when the infantry is equipped with the new bullet which has been undergoing tests at the ordnance department of the United States army at Springfield, Mass. The bullet, which scarcely is an inch in length and is incased in a jacket of nickel steel, will be nearly a third lighter than any bullet now used in the standard army rifles of the world. It will have greater muzzle velocity than any other bullet and will be the only sharp pointed bullet used in military service.

At short range the new bullet will penetrate thirty-six inches of seasoned oak, at 500 yards thirty-two inches of white pine and at 1,000 yards fourteen and one-half inches. If fifteen of the enemy's soldiers standing one behind the other chanced to be within range of the bullet a quarter of a mile away every one of them would be disabled by the single bullet.

Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army, recently expressed the opinion that the new projectile was the best which had ever come under the observation of the ordnance department. He said:

"Unless further tests demonstrate that the new bullet has disadvantages which its many superior points fail to compensate the present bullet will be replaced by the new one."

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

Germinating Properties Retained For Many Years.

It has often been observed that any sudden change in the superficial character of the soil is rapidly followed by an alteration in the nature of the plants growing thereon, new species appearing where the ground has hitherto been a stranger to them. Very many farmers, foresters and scientific men, among others the French botanist Poisson, are inclined to attribute this phenomenon to the retention of seeds, bulbs or spores of a former growth of vegetation in a quiescent state, these seeds and growths retaining their powers of germination even after several other successive crops of plants have grown above them.

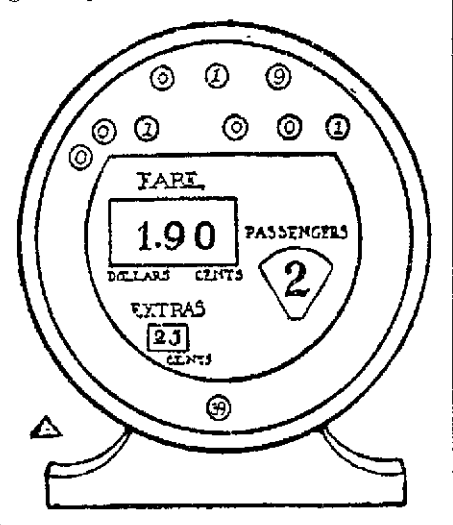
Most botanists, however, have doubted the possibility of seeds retaining their germinating properties for so long a time and have explained the sudden appearance of strange plants in different places by natural means of seed transmission, as, for instance, by birds, bees, currents of air and the like, says the Scientific American.

A remarkable fact was once observed by Th. v. Heldreich at the mountain called Laurion in Attica. After the removal of about ten feet of soil and rubble which had been undisturbed for ages there suddenly sprang up a plant unknown theretofore in that region—viz, a glaucous or horned poppy—accompanied by a rich growth of flycatcher, or Silene juvenalis del, a plant quite a stranger to Attica.

The Cab Taximeter.

The taximeter, a device to prevent extortion by cabbies, registers the charge both according to distance and according to time. It shows the total amount taken in for passengers, for "extras," such as trunks, valises and bags, and it shows the entire number of trips made by the vehicle in which it is placed. It is a sort of combination of a clock and a cyclometer.

If the minimum charge is 50 cents, the mechanism is set accordingly, the numerals "50" showing in the rectangular space on the left hand side. For



FACE OF TAXIMETER.

every fifth of a mile after the first, 10 cents more is registered. If the vehicle stops, then the clock begins to work, and the register shows 10 cents for every six minutes that the hack is not moving. When the hack starts again, then the clock stops and the device works by distance again. The apparatus is connected with the rear wheel. The little space on the right shows the number of passengers.

The small space near the bottom shows the charge for "extras," the driver himself regulates that. The small circular spaces show the total amount taken for driving, for "extras" and the number of trips made since the instrument began at zero.

Danger in Licking Stamps.

The London Lancet calls attention to the "common and dirty practice of licking postage stamps" and points out many dangerous consequences. The Lancet in sending out special supplement parcels, requiring three penny stamps, was struck with the brilliancy of the stamps. The yellow coloring was found on analysis to be due to a poisonous salt, chromate of lead. Each stamp in weight is more than half a grain, and the quantity of chromate present is 2.53 per cent. Thus a fatal dose of one-fifth of a grain would be contained in fourteen stamps.

BEAUTIFUL ARMS.

How They May Be Obtained With Little Effort.

A leading artist recently described the ideal arm as follows: "A woman's arms are of just the correct length," he said, "when with the tips of her fingers she can measure just her own height with arms outstretched. The shape of her arms, however, is far more important than their length. They must be symmetrical to be pretty, the color must be white, while not pallid, and the skin soft and smooth. Perfect arms are round arms, and the roundness should extend all the way from the shoulder right down to the wrist. The arms must be plump, yet not fat, and finished off with a dimple at the shoulder, at the elbow and at the wrist."

"Dimpled wrists are rare, yet one does see them. A pretty wrist is one that is small and tapering. Certain wrists are so tiny that they look as though a string were tied around them above the hand. This kind of wrist is very childish and gives the owner an appearance of youth."

"Nice hands go with nice wrists, of course, and the woman whose arms and wrists are good will not neglect to make her hands nice also. She must preserve their plumpness and must see to it that they are the right color and shape."

A few simple exercises, which can be practiced in the privacy of one's bed-



A GOOD POSE FOR MAKING THE ARMS GRACEFUL.

room, are all that are required, in many cases, to make an ugly arm pretty. There are very few with supple arms, and very few can lift the arms over the head high enough to escape the latter completely and touch the finger tips.

To make the arms graceful, clasp the hands at the back of the head and lean the head back. A great many persons cannot even do this simple thing. And, to make them supple, lift them over the head, swing them around and try in all ways to exert every muscle of the arms at least once every day of your life.

Women with good arms should endeavor to keep them nice in color as well as nice in shape. To keep the arms white there are several recipes, one about as good as the other. A great deal depends upon the nature of the skin, and the food that will whiten one cuticle will have no effect whatever upon another. Lanolin, with a little peroxide of hydrogen intermixed, will make the neck and arms exquisitely white in some cases. In others it takes a milk made of cucumber juice, benzoin and boracic acid.

An Invalid's Alphabet.

We all know the misery of being kept in bed for a long or short period and how heavily time hangs. We exhaust books, papers—in fact, everything—and become a burden to ourselves.

A girl with original ideas is responsible for "the invalid's alphabet." This consists of a series of letters, one of which only is to be opened each day. The "alphabet" is started by cutting all kinds of interesting pictures and matter from various magazines. Let us suppose the invalid is fond of art. If so, let a stand for art. Get some nice smooth paper and fold a sheet over as if to fit an envelope. Write on the outside, "A for Art," and gum inside some artistic reproduction (if by a well known artist, write a few items in the "Who's Who" style).

The envelope is made of bright hued crape paper, cut and folded to shape, but tied with baby ribbon and not sealed, and on the address side is posted a large cut out capital letter. There are lots of interesting subjects for the remaining letters of the alphabet—B, for "babies" or "birds," F for "fun"—any amount of jokes and pictures—M for "music" or even "motors," and the helpful R, for "religion."

Such is the main idea of the "invalid's alphabet," and the weary sufferer will look forward to each day that witnesses the opening of a fresh envelope.

To Thoroughly Cleanse the Face.

Every night before going to bed apply a good cold cream. Leave it on for a few minutes, then remove with a soft linen rag. You will be surprised and horrified to find how dirty the rag has become. Next wash the face thoroughly in warm water, using a good soap; rinse in warm water and end by dashing cold water well over it. Then rub in a very little cold cream, wiping off any that the skin will not absorb.

He Drew the Line.

Mr. Cribbs—Mrs. Cribbs, I have borne with resignation—nay, even cheerfulness—antique chairs that wobbled, antique clocks that were always thirteen hours behind time, antique rugs that some prehistoric Turk wove, antique china, antique bowls, pans and kettles. All this I have smiled at; but when you give me antique eggs for breakfast, I draw the line, madam—I draw the line.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1906

The state of South Carolina, which, in spite of anything ever said against it, remains a fine old American state, populated almost exclusively by Americans born and bred, and true to many of the most agreeable traditions of our country, announces its desire to bring new people within its borders. "The state," so declares the New York World, "is willing to pay the transportation expenses of the first ship load of aliens." Fortunately, even our present weak and inadequate laws will prevent anything like state-assisted immigration, but it is a distressing thing to note the sentiment in South Carolina favorable to a radical change in the character of its people merely to gratify the most illusory of illusions that increasing population really means increasing prosperity.

USES OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The fact that the work of a public library supplements the work of the public schools and is used by men and women in various walks of life to help them in the conduct of their business and other affairs, is brought out in the annual report of the librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. Hilmer C. Wellman, the librarian, says: "The library must continue the education of the people from the point where the formal training of the public school ceases. It must likewise minister to the industrial needs of the city. Persons who think of this library as chiefly a purveyor of history, biography, fiction and other polite literature would be astonished to see its extensive use in direct connection with bread winning. Few classes of books, barring novel, are more frequently borrowed than those dealing with the useful arts. The department of fine arts is resorted to constantly by designers, one of whom recently asserted that his factory excelled competitors in freshness and novelty of design because of the rich material afforded here; and two of whom stated that on account of its value and the freedom with which it may be used this collection offers greater advantages than they had found elsewhere even in much larger cities. The demands are constant also for books on machinery, printing, concrete construction, advertising, window dressing, banking, poultry raising, lithography, dressmaking, mechanical drawing, plumbing, metal working, carpentry, steamboating, and a multitude of similar subjects too numerous to mention."

As the time this report was written the Springfield library contained 146,212 volumes. "A suggestion box" is kept in a conspicuous place in which patrons are encouraged to deposit requests for books not on the shelves. The library maintains three branches and also distributes books through agencies in school rooms, Sunday schools, fire houses and clubs, thus making its contents easily available to the public. To the advertisement of its resource the institution devotes much time and effort. Numerous exhibitions of special departments are held. The library did not disdain last year to devote space to summer resort publications, timetables, guide books and the like, with the literature of travel so arranged as to be easy of access. By means of postal cards attention is called at frequent intervals to new books, and the city newspapers print lists and descriptions of these each week.

As often as possible special lists are prepared and distributed to interested craftsmen in the history and literature of their trade. Thus a dealer giving the titles of all the library's books on the printer's art was circulated in the shops, with the result that many collectors took out books that not only amused and interested, but that also must have improved their understanding of their work.

Most of these methods are followed by our own public library, whose managers desire to make it in all possible ways a means of practical benefit to every member of the community. The Massillon library at present contains about 4,500 volumes and it is noted as being one of the best equipped and best managed institutions of its kind in the state. It would be well for the public to realize that the library is not only a luxury; it should be considered what it really is—a practical necessity.

Read the "want" columns daily

REPORTS GROWING WORSE

Great Damage by Storm in Southern Mississippi.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—Hourly accounts of Thursday's storm became more serious today as interrupted telegraphic communication with Mississippi was resumed in every direction. Town after town wired that buildings were blown down and lives endangered. No report has been received from Mobile as yet.

Telephone and railroad officials announce that they expect to have wires into Mobile some time tomorrow.

DAMAGE BY THE GREAT STORM.

Twenty-five Persons Were Drowned at Pensacola.

A U. S. FORT IS DEMOLISHED.

Hospital Destroyed and Patients and Nurses Drowned—Garrisons of Forts Sought Highest Places and Men Were Lashed to Guns to Avoid Being Swept Away.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—In the hurricane of Thursday it is now known that twenty-five persons were drowned. Santa Rosa quarantine, across the bay from this city, has been demolished and eight men in the hospital there were carried away with the hospital building. Five were washed upon this side and the others were drowned, with the nurses. The United States quarantine station has been destroyed and Fort Pickens is badly damaged. Fifteen companies of artillery climbed to the highest point and lashed themselves to guns and projecting pieces. Fort McRae, opposite Fort Pickens, has been destroyed, and the naval station badly damaged, with loss of life. Fully seventy-five vessels of all kinds were wrecked.

DEATHS ON THE RAIL.

Percentage of Accidents is on the Increase.

Nearly 100,000 persons paid tribute in either life or limb to the railroad maeloch in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1905. Nearly 10,000 were killed. Of every 411 railroad employees one is marked for death each year.

A report covering the details of this awe-inspiring and appalling statement has just been issued by the interstate commerce commission, the year in question being the latest for which full data is available.

The total number of casualties to persons on the railways for the period in question was 95,711, of which 9,703 represented the number killed and 86,008 the number injured. The number of passengers killed was 597 and the number of injured 10,457. One passenger was killed for every 1,875.86 carried; one injured for every 70,655 carried. Gradually the slaughter is growing more common. In 1904 one passenger was killed for every 1,632.287 carried; in 1895 it was one killed for every 2,984,533 carried.

In 1895 one passenger was injured for every 218,661 carried; in 1904 one out of 78,523; in 1905 it has narrowed down to one out of 70,655. In 1895 one passenger was injured for every 5,131,977 passenger miles traveled; in 1904 it was one for every 2,406,286 miles; in 1905 one for 2,276,002.

The figures relating to railway employees are even more appalling. One employee in every 411 was killed; one in every 21 was injured.

Of the trainmen—including engineers, firemen, conductors, etc.—one was killed for every 133 em. loyed and one was injured for every nine employed. Of the trainmen 1,999 were killed and 20,553 injured; switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, 135 killed, 83 injured; other employees, 3,230 killed and 3,543 injured. In coupling and uncoupling cars, 217 trainmen were killed and 4,316 injured; crossing tenders, 121 killed and watchmen 128 injured; other employees, 7 killed and 99 injured.

For Developing the Figure. Cleanliness is the first law in medicine. If you want a fine figure and good health, use H. Foster's Rocky Mountain Tea, Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baitzky Company.

Michigan Excursion, W. & L. E. R. R. Home-seekers excursion to Michigan, O. & N. 210, Nov. 6, 20, Dec. 4, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Spent time in Michigan at low cost. Ask agent for particulars.

It pays to try our Want Columns

NURSES BEGIN YEAR'S WORK.

Two Classes at the Massillon State Hospital.

DANCES ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

The Trustees and Officers Will Soon Submit Annual Reports to Governor Harris—Mrs. Eyma is Somewhat Improved.

The school work for the classes of trained nurses at the Massillon state hospital was commenced this week when Superintendent Eyma and Dr. Brown each gave lectures to those who will form the new class. Two classes are maintained each year, as the course outlined by the instructors covers a two years' period. There will be about ten in this year's class. Only preliminary lectures were given this week. The regular instructions will be commenced next Monday, after which the assistant physicians will take turns in giving lectures.

Dr. J. D. O'Brien, the head of the pathological department, is in New York, but will return to the hospital in a short time. The pathological department was established for the purpose of providing the hospital staff with facilities for scientific work directly connected with their cases. A considerable amount of original work has been done and the physicians hope to give the results of their labors to the profession in a short time. The department is chiefly valuable, however, for its aid to diagnosis. It means a closer study of individual cases and helps to avoid the "institution rut" known as "case massing." The work of the assistant physicians, more or less of a routine nature, is stimulated by the new department.

In a little more than another month the trustees and other officers will be asked to submit annual reports to Governor Harris. The work is already under way. The Massillon hospital trustees will have several recommendations to make. An important one refers to the management of state institutions. While not calling into question the wisdom or good intentions of the state authorities, the trustees are convinced by actual experience and observation that the oftentimes brief visits to hospitals by committees do not bring about the desired results as sought by all working for the state's interests. In other states a rule is in force that appropriations are not placed in designated funds to such an extent that the trustees are prevented from drawing upon them in emergency cases. In Ohio emergency cases are handled thru an emergency board which alone has the right to authorize an expenditure found absolutely necessary beyond a specific appropriation. The trustees feel this is a cumbersome method that should have some improvement.

The end of the summer finds the hospital grounds nearly one mass of flowers and beautiful foliage. The lawns have at last assumed a brilliant green color, where in years past unsightly sand hills decorated the landscape. This has been the first year that the institution has received the benefit of the improvements in landscape gardening and the change is such that brings forth favorable comment from all who visit the grounds.

The Friday evening dances have been commenced in William McKinley hall and will be continued thru the winter. The public is invited to partake of the hospital's generosity as in former years.

Mrs. Eyma, who has been ill several weeks, was considerably better Saturday, although in a very weak condition.

Courses of Study.

The Re. T. C. Petron, of the Baptist church, offers the following courses of study:

History of New Testament times on Monday from 7 to 8 p. m.

History of civilization Monday from 8 to 9 p. m.

Elementary logic Wednesday from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

The classes meet in the parlor's study.

Pimples call for immediate treatment. There's nothing more offensive and dreaded than a pretty face covered with eruptions. The body must be kept perfectly healthy with Rocky Mountain Tea, Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baitzky Company.

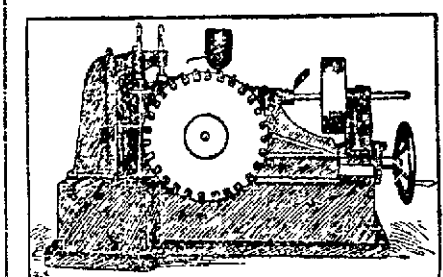
Trains "De Luxe," B. & O., C. L. & W. Division trains 16 and 17. C. L. & W., with rest room, high back seat, hot and cold water, Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, feeble. Burdock Blood Purifiers makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

CUTS SOLID STEEL.

Machine That Easily Saws Nine Inches of Metal.

The machine shown in the accompanying illustration is a cold metal cutting off machine of modern design, says Railway and Locomotive Engineering. It has been especially designed to drive a saw blade with inserted teeth of high speed steel and is so constructed that it has ample power and stability to drive a saw blade of this description up to its limit of capacity. It is simple in construction, having very few parts to get out of order, and it is easily operated. The machine has a capacity for sawing nine inch round steel bars and is driven by a hammered crucible steel worm.



CUTTING OFF MACHINE.

phosphor bronze worm wheel and compound gearing made of hammered crucible steel cut from the solid. The feed is variable and automatic and is controlled by an automatic stop that regulates the depth of cut.

We have seen such a saw as the one shown get through a cut nine inches wide by fourteen inches deep with five-eighths inch kerf in twenty minutes, and it was then estimated that an ordinary cold saw would have occupied about four hours in doing the same work.

TYPHOID INFECTION.

Flies Play an Important Part as Carriers of Disease.

R. G. Eccles declares, in Medical Record, that there is no reasonable room to doubt that the development of typhoid fever is connected with the use of infected water; but that typhoid fever results from the drinking of infected water is quite a different proposition.

He then emphasizes the important part which flies play in carrying disease germs to food. These insects go through human excreta, garbage, slops, sputa and decomposing matter in one minute and then wave over our food at the next. It is easy to see how food may multiply disease germs to the danger point, but it is not evident how any person could take the disease from water that thousands are drinking without the slightest injury.

Typhoid germs injure by their toxin. When these germs get into food there is practically no limit to the poison that they are able to produce if the conditions are favorable. The writer then goes into various phases of this question. He considers water, dust and tomites as mere seed sowers. Food is the disease breeder. In the late war the Japanese lost only one-sixth as many from typhoid fever and dysentery as did the Russians. The writer ascribes this fact to the differences in the character and the method of caring for the food of the two nations.

New Idea in Food Canning.

A new method of making and sealing tin cans without heat, solder or acids has been announced. The cans are made of any size or shape for containing any kind of food product where processing is not essential and where a hermetic tin can is required. The system embodies an entirely new idea in canning food products and is said to make unnecessary the present manner of drenching the interior and soiling the exterior of the cans with objectionable solder or acids. No heat is required to fasten the tops and bottoms, and holes are unnecessary. The new method consists principally in applying to the flanges of the covers by means of a lining machine an odorless and tasteless compound combined with asbestos in such a manner as to make an absolutely air tight seam without the use of solder or acids.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.

Consul J. I. Brittain of Kohl reports that a Berlin engineer has applied for a patent for an invention to avoid collisions between vessels at sea. By the inventor's system vessels are supplied with special wireless telegraphic apparatus, which acts over a short circuit, even as short a distance as half a mile. As soon as a vessel enters within a certain distance of another vessel this telegraphic apparatus acts automatically in such a manner as to close the steam tube to the screw on each vessel. The machinery is thus instantly checked, and the steamers have time to reverse the engines or reduce speed. In this manner accidents can be prevented. The apparatus is for use in fogs and other heavy weather.

Ramble Culture.

Friends of ramie culture have again come to the front with the claim that a simple and inexpensive machine has been designed to remove the gum from the plant and to permit its being spun and woven as easily as cotton or flax. For the benefit of those not familiar with ramie it may be said that ramie is a species of gigantic nettle that carries directly beneath its outer bark a fiber that can be woven alone or in conjunction with cotton, giving to the fabric a beautiful silky appearance.

Denatured Alcohol.

Denatured alcohol is composed, according to French law, of 100 parts of ethylic industrial alcohol, grading 90 degrees at a temperature of 15 degrees C.; 10 parts of methylene, 25 per cent of acetone, a certain quantity of impurities and finally a one-half part of heavy benzine.

PERFECT CONFIDENCE

Massillon People Have Good Reason for Complete Reliance.

Do you know how—
To find quick relief from backache.
To correct distressing urinary ills;
To surely cure sick kidneys?
Just one way—your neighbors know—
Have used Doan's Kidney Pills:
Have proved their worth in many tests.

Here's Massillon testimony.
O. C. Brady, retired, of 52 Andrew street, Massillon, says: "Both myself and other members of my family have received good from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Four years ago after obtaining this remedy at Baitzky's drug store I told the residents of Massillon through our local papers how greatly they had benefited me, and to-day, I have more confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills than in any other kidney medicine. I have had no reason to change my good opinion of this remedy, and have heard others recommend them as highly as I do."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.
Crystal Spring, Sept. 29.—John A. Leonard is the guest of relatives in Cleveland.

Mrs. Christ Brown, who has been seriously ill at her home, is reported as being much better.

Peter Rosche and John Koenig attended the county fair on Thursday.

A. Brown is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. Custer, in Cleveland.

On their return from the concert given at Canal Fulton, Thursday evening, the Massillon band tendered William A. Leonard a surprise concert. Many from here took advantage of the pleasant autumn evening and heard the excellent program rendered at Canal Fulton.

MATCHES ON MAIL BOXES.

The Scratches May Afterward Get a Light on Prison Bars.

Mr. Smoker, see to it that your Uncle Samuel doesn't catch you striking a match on one of his mail boxes. He'll surely make trouble for you if he can prove that a certain scratch on the metal of one of those gray boxes on the corners was made by your drawing the tip of a lucifer across it. That's about what the mail carrier told the fellow who is handing you this advice. It was given just after the adviser had stopped, feeling "smoky" after coming out of an office where they wouldn't let him puff the stogie he had in his pocket, to scratch a match on the mail box. He was rather surprised when the mail carrier, coming up to unlock the box, said: "Don't do that!"

"Why not?" he queried. "I've been doing it for years. It doesn't hurt the box. Other fellows and myself have scratched matches on the top of this mail box for years, and there is only a little worn patch on the metal to show for it."

"Well, go ahead if you want to," sighed the mail carrier. "But remember that, if the inspector sees you, up you go on a charge of defacing government property. And you know that if the inspector ever gets you it's you for scratching matches on the prison bars for a day or so. By-by."—Detroit News.

The Perfect Exercise.

The game of golf fulfils the axioms laid down for a perfect exercise—a walk with an object. When it is considered that the limbs and the trunk are exercised golf may be classified as one of the few games, if not the only game, which affords a complete exercise in itself.—Professor Cautley's "Physical Efficiency."

Queer Russian Ways.

If you drive through a Russian village about 10 p. m. you will be struck by the absolute quiet that pervades the scene. Not a creature, man or dog, is visible moving about. The place has the air of a deserted village. Suppose by some rare untoward chance you come upon a group of men standing together, apparently in conversation, you will notice that they speak in subdued tones, and wait so long as you please, you will never hear them laugh. The cause is simply this: These Russian peasants believe in evil spirits; but, unlike the Chinese, they believe that they are attracted, not frightened, by sounds. And so if some unlucky fate decrees that the motjik be out of doors after 11 p. m. he is painfully silent man. This feeling also extends to some of the southern towns. Kiev, the holy city of Russia, is a model in this respect. After 10 p. m. you may practically have the streets to yourself.—Blackwood's Magazine.

You little knew when first we met That some day you would be The lucky fellow I'd choose to let Pay for my Rocky Mountain Tea.

Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil is the best remedy for that fatal disease—group. Has been used with success in our family for eight years.—Mrs. L. Chitcare, Buffalo, N. Y.

Low Rates California

Sing and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., through our agents before purchasing tickets.

B. & O. CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Marietta, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

KNIFE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Surgery as a Cure For Chronic Gastric Disturbance.

The very latest alleged triumph of surgery is the cure of chronic dyspepsia with the aid of the knife. Dr. Louis Frank, professor of abdominal surgery in the medical department of Kentucky university, holds that in the vast majority of cases it can be cured with the surgeon's knife.

Dr. Frank, in a communication to the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, pictures the pitiable condition of the chronic dyspeptic, going on daily from bad to worse.

Medicine, he points out, seldom produces cure or even alleviation of the tortures of the disease. And this is but natural, he asserts, as the cause in almost all cases is one that medicine cannot reach. This cause is pronounced to be gastric ulcer. And for it there is but one remedy—the surgeon's knife, the operation of gastro-enterostomy.

All protracted gastric or intestinal disturbances are due, Dr. Frank asserts, to organic causes and are absolutely never functional.

When there is any question as to diagnosis he urges the exploratory incision should be freely resorted to as a legitimate and accredited operation.

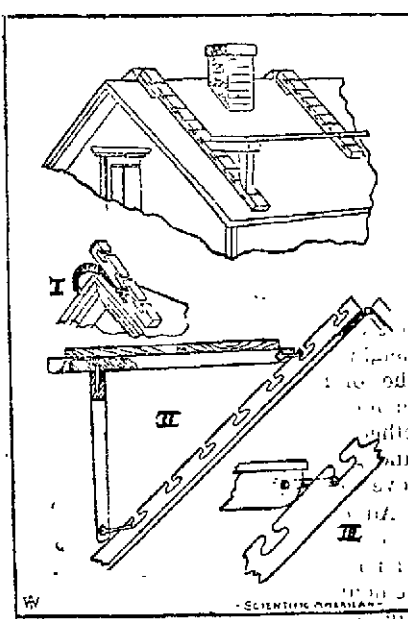
Then if it is found—and he claims that it will be almost invariably so found—that the trouble is caused by gastric ulcer the remedy is plain and the surgeon's knife readily supplies it. The result, it is assured, is a complete and radical cure, with a restoration to the sufferer of that enjoyment of life of which he has been so long deprived.

A HANDY SCAFFOLD.

Novel Device Especially Adapted For Work on Roofs.

A novel form of scaffolding has recently been invented which is particularly adapted for use on roofs of buildings. It will be found very convenient when repairing chimneys or doing other work on a roof, as it may be easily handled or placed in position and when not in use it can be compactly folded for storage or transportation.

The scaffolding comprises a pair of bars, each consisting of two sections which are hinged together. In use the bars are passed over the ridge of the roof, with the sections resting against opposite sides, as shown by Fig. 2 in the accompanying engraving. The sections, it will be noticed, are provided with undercut or T shaped notches, which are adapted for engaging links or loops used in supporting brackets. The upper or horizontal member of



IMPROVED SCAFFOLDING.

each bracket consists of a bar with perforations in its under side, and the vertical member of the bracket carries a pin at its upper end which is adapted to engage one or other of these perforations, according to the pitch of the roof.

The method of linking the bracket bars to the notched bars is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. When the brackets are in position a scaffolding plank is supported on them. In some instances it may be necessary to use the bars at their full length on one side of a roof—that is, to reach from the peak of the roof to the gutter. In such a case hooks are used, which are connected to the bar by a loop, and these hooks are adapted to engage the peak of the roof, as indicated in Fig. 1. As the notches in the bars of T form it is obvious that the bars may be used either end up.

Liquid Air as an Explosive.

Those who have seen liquid air, a transparent, hissing liquid, steaming from its intense cold, have difficulty in conceiving it as an explosive as powerful as dynamite. Yet, according to the report of the Societe d'Encouragement, this result is obtained by mixing liquid air and powdered charcoal, and the explosion is caused in the same manner as is that of dynamite, by detonation. The power of a charge of liquid air may be increased by adding sulphur, petroleum and cotton. As an explosive for industrial purposes it is of particular value, since the property of explosiveness only lasts for some minutes. A charge of liquid air need, therefore, only be prepared when it is about to be put in use, and if it should fail no danger is to be apprehended, since it is no longer capable of exploding.

Oldest Date in History.

Professor James H. Breasted, the Egyptologist of the University of Chicago, has just announced in an article in the Biblical World that the oldest fixed date in history is 4241 B. C. In that year, he says, the calendar was established, the year beginning on what would be July 19. Consequently the calendar now in use is 6,147 years old. The arrived at these conclusions long exploration trip to Egypt, when he compared the dates in the old records with those of Egypt.

DO YOU GET UP

WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

We will make you

Special Prices Ten Days.

Good Dinner Buckets for.....15c
Good Shovels.....40c
Pick Handles, 3 for.....25c
Blas ing Pa b.....25c
Picks.....30c

Miners' Lamps, Wicking, Hardware, Paints Japalac and Lacquerette, Stains, Varnish, White Fahnestock Lead, Lin-Insed Oil, Cream Separators, Oil.

Miners' Oil per gallon.....25c
Electrical Bulbs, Bells, Wire Batteries, Sparkers, Plugs, Auto Horns, Good Cistern Pumps \$2.00, Sink Pumps \$1.20, Sinks, Building Paper, Roofing Paper, Ladders and Stepladders. We also sell and buy Second Hand Bicycles. Gilbert Brothers' Paper Cleaner

Cylinder Oil, Gasoline Engine Oil, Razor Straps, Chisels, Bits, Hammers, and tools. Soles, Cobblers' Outfits, Stoves, Coal Ranges from \$25 to \$35, Air Tight and Hard Coal Heaters from \$15 to \$25, Round Oaks from \$5 to \$15, Gas Ranges from \$10 to \$25, Gas Heaters from \$1 to \$5, Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Allen Burners for Heating and Cook Stoves, Pipe Fittings for sale, 2-Light Chandeliers from 75c to \$4, 3-Light chandeliers from \$2.50 to \$5, gas portable lamps from \$2.50 to \$5, Mantles from 8c to 25c. Globes, all prices, Shot Guns and Shells, General Repairing, Guns, Revolvers, Locks, Keys, Bicycles, Go-Cart Tires put on Tires and Coaster Brakes put on any wheel. Come and see me before you buy. I can save you money.

J. R. SMITH,
22 1/2 W. Main St.

DUFF'S COLLEGE

A High Grade Commercial College and Shortland Training School, qualifying young men and women for the positions of trust and responsibility demanded in this great financial and manufacturing center. Positions secured for graduates. Write for Circulars, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cures itching and restores the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Keeps the scalp cool and healthy. Gray hair turns to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. Sold at 25c and 50c at Druggists.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

GHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, September 29, '06:
Country butter, per lb.....18-22
Old Chickens, dressed per lb.....20
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb.....16
Spring Chickens, live, per lb.....10
Potatoes, per bushel.....40
Apples per bu.....50

GRAIN MARKETS.

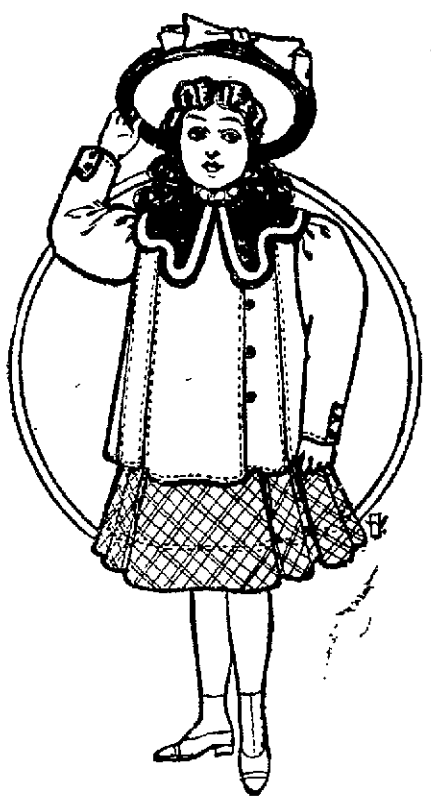
Following are the paying prices:
Wheat.....70
Hay, loose, per ton.....\$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton.....\$9 to \$10
New Corn.....35
Corn, per bushel.....40

Excursion to Pittsburg, W. & O. R. R. Sept. 7 to Oct. 18. \$2.65 every Saturday. Excursion return free.

Next Saturday

WOMAN AND FASHION

For Schoolgirls.
A very frill little outfit for the school-girl is shown here, which is well suited to home construction. The coat may be made of brown broadcloth or chevre, with a collar of velvet in a darker shade. The buttons, which close in, and trim the sleeves, should be of the cloth or velvet. The skirt is a straight gathered one, the most practical style



ATTRACTIVE COSTUME FOR GIRLS.

for general wear. The bretelles are of the material of the skirt and intended to be worn over a shirt waist of another material. They fasten on to the belt in front and back, and being all in one piece, they do not slip off the shoulder. The dress is a becoming one and very sensible. The skirt should be untrimmed, unless for a row of braid, velvet ribbon or a fold of the material about the edge, while the bretelles may be adorned similarly.

Fancy Belts.

Fancy belts are made of soft leather or of silk. Those of plain kid are sometimes shaped at the back or ornamented with tiny gilt buttons, the buckle or clasp being also of gilt. Belts of silk webbing, studded with steel beads, are closed with jeweled buckles and slides and are equally smart in black, white and colored. Japanese leather is greatly favored, and Pompadour and Dresden silks produce charming results.

Concerning Sashes.

Empire reception and house gowns have long ribbon ends floating from under the short waists and high belts both at front and back. These and many of the sashes have a soft knot tied near the end of the streamer. Sometimes another lengthwise loop or end is set in so that it appears to be tied and giving weight to the ribbons.

Fashion Hints.

Bright yellow gloves are a new fancy. They are thought particularly chic with black tailor frocks. Quite the smartest rainy day coat is a black and white checked silk—cravenetted, of course—trimmed with black satin collar and cuffs and big white pearl buttons.

For Feminine Comfort.

Charming effects in negligees can be realized with the daintily figured challs and inexpensive silks, not to mention the many pretty washing fabrics of which no one need deny herself so pleasing an accessory. The sack shown



A CHARMING NEGLIGEE.

has a few tucks at the neck front, a fanciful collar, which may be made very attractive with lace or ribbon, and long, short or flowing sleeves. The girdle around the waist may be omitted if a loose flowing sack is desired.

Satin In Favor.

Satin is greatly in evidence as a trimming fabric and in combination with dull luster cloths and silks; likewise satin surfaced weaves of various sorts for entire costumes, this by way of contrast, trimmed with dull surfaced cloths or velvet.

Bird Jewelry.

The predominant pattern in jewelry now being sold is the bird, which appears in brooches, ornaments for the hair, belts, buckles and hairpins.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Female characters were first played by women in 1662.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor of England the practice of employing surnames began.

Weaving cotton in Africa is slow and difficult work. A skilled workman can weave about three yards a day.

Bokhara, the most populous part of Turkestan, is gradually being changed into a desert by the incursions of the sand dunes.

An official return just issued by the Japanese government gives the wealth of Japan at the end of 1904 as \$6,510,403,000, or \$145 per head.

The first arctic expedition was made by Corte Real, a Portuguese, in the year 1500. This was fifty-three years before that under Sir Hugh Willoughby.

According to Borough President Coler, Brooklyn in a few months will receive an addition to its water supply of 50,000,000 gallons a day from artesian wells.

The purest breed of Arab horses are the Kachiani, whose genealogy has been preserved for 2,000 years. They are said to be derived from King Solomon's stables.

The estimated number of cantaloupes shipped from the famous Rocky Ford district in Colorado last season is 12,600,000. Seven hundred cars were sent out, being an increase of 108 cars over the previous season.

While looking over some old articles a Wilton (N. H.) man ran across an old map of Massachusetts which was printed in 1820 just after the census was taken. The map gives Boston as having 48,293 people and the whole state 523,287.

When Richard Harding Davis met Li Hung Chang in St. Petersburg he was asked how old and how rich he was and what he did. He replied, "I write books." "Why do you write?" said the viceroys. "Are you not strong enough to work?"

One of the few bells cast by Paul Revere now in existence is to be taken from the belfry of the old Baptist church in Warren, R. I., to be recast at Troy. A member of the church will oversee the task and will write an account of the undertaking for historical purposes.

Captain Cook's chest, the one which he carried with him on his voyage of discovery over a hundred years ago, occupies a conspicuous place in the home of Rev. R. Crosby of North Branch, Me. The chest has been in the possession of the Crosby family for many years, but was recently shipped to America by the English branch of the family.

Motor car reliability trials were held in Scotland recently, and the drivers were astounded at their reception along the route. In every town and village the women and children lined the roadside and shouted enthusiastic welcomes. Sprays of lilac and other flowers were thrown into the cars as they passed and invitations to stop were given.

For peach harvesting J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, Conn., never employs any but Italians. When the season is at its height he has 150 of them working in the orchard. Italian waiters in Delmonico's, Sherry's, the Waldorf and other places go there on their vacations and go to work in the orchards. They love to be near the fruit.

Advertisement in Five Islands (N. S.) exchange: "J. R. Fuller, dealer in soft and hard coal, ice cream, wood, lime, cements, perfumery, nails, putty, specialties and horseradish, chocolate caramels and tar roofing, gasfitting and undertaking in all its branches, hides, tallow and maple sirup, fine gold jewelry, silverware and salt, glue, codfish and genis' neckwear, undertaker and confectioner, diseases of horses and children a specialty."

The so called "potato king" is a shrewd negro of the name of Groves, who lives on a farm near Kansas City, Kan., and raises and sells more potatoes than any other man in the world. Besides his own production he buys and sells the potatoes of others. In Kansas City he maintains a commission office and employs some ten stenographers and bookkeepers. Realizing that such a large business needs a well trained head, he has sent his son first to the Kansas Agricultural college for an agricultural education and then to a business college for a business education.

Rev. Charles Wolfe, the author of the immortal poem entitled "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was accused not long ago by a magazine of literary piracy. It was said that Wolfe had cribbed the poem bodily from the French. The matter has been given wide currency in the press, owing to the great popularity of the poem has enjoyed for nearly a century. Now it has been discovered that the French poem was a literary hoax perpetrated by Rev. Francis Mahoney ("Father Prout") and published in "Father Prout's Reliques" among the "Songs of France." It is really a clever translation of Wolfe's English verse.

Mme. Curie's appointment to the chair at the Sorbonne in Paris lately occupied by her husband, though the first instance of its kind in France, is not wholly an initial triumph of feminine learning in European universities. As far back as the middle ages tradition has it that the University of Bologna possessed a lady doctor of canonized law. Petrarch was one of the pupils of the beautiful Novella, daughter of Jean d'Andre, whose mantle at the University of Bologna fell on to her shoulders when her father was too old to wear it himself. The university, however, seeing her beauty, hid it behind a curtain, and the students never saw the face of their lecturer.

WELL BEHAVED FLIES.

Americans Warned Against Exporting Screens to England.

Somebody who styles himself "A Friend of America," but does not give his name, writes from London as follows, says a special cable dispatch to the New York Times:

"For goodness' sake warn your people not to get excited over that report about fly screens sent to Washington by Consul Halstead of Birmingham. Mr. Halstead says England is ripe for an invasion by American fly screen manufacturers, and I am afraid some of your twentieth century Lord Timothy Dexters will believe him.

"The fact is we don't want your fly screens. We English people haven't so much as a fly apiece. What we have are quiet, well behaved and charmingly considerate, and we have no wish to deprive them of the enjoyment they derive from occasional visits to our homes.

"We English need fly screens about as much as Eskimos need artificial ice machines, straw hats and peekaboo shirt waists."

SEEDLESS WATERMELONS.

They're From the Pecos Valley and Weigh Eighty Pounds.

The very latest seedless watermelons—were recently displayed in a Santa Fe car from the Pecos valley, N. M., at the Union depot in Kansas City, Mo. The car is filled with an exhibit of grain, fruit, vegetables and ore selected from different points in the valley, says the Kansas City Star. It has two eighty pound watermelons, a Missouri pippin apple that weighs twenty-four ounces, a bunch of grapes that weighs eleven pounds, a cucumber that weighs five and a half pounds and other fruits and vegetables of unusual size.

"Seedless watermelons require considerable cultivation," said W. C. Breeding of Lakeview, N. M., one of the men in charge of the car. "After the vine has grown three or four feet in length the end is covered with earth. When this end takes root it is cut loose from the old roots and the early blooms are pulled. Melons grown from the second blooms are seedless."

HEN WITH GREAT RECORD.

Has Laid 201 Eggs Since Oct. 5 Last Year.

The proud owner of a hen that he believes has broken the world's record for laying eggs recently wrote to the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, says a Washington special to the New York Globe. E. W. Starnell of Alexandria, Va., is the possessor of this remarkable specimen of poultry. He informs the bureau of animal industry that since Oct. 5, 1905, the hen has laid 201 eggs. When her year is up, Mr. Starnell calculates, she will have laid over 300 eggs. Exclusive of the molting season, this is at the rate of one egg every twenty-five hours.

Mr. Starnell does not record there is anything seemingly abnormal about his hen, save that she is a model of energy and industry.

Society to Tote Home Drunkards.

Heavy drinkers can enjoy their liquor in peace without any worry as to how they are going to get home, says a dispatch from Braunk. A society has been formed at Braunk which undertakes to convey bibulous individuals to their residences for a consideration, the scale of charges being made according to the style of the conveyance. For 15 cents one will be taken home more or less carefully, 20 cents insures delicate handling, and 30 cents will guarantee the services of a chair on rollers. Wheelbarrows cost a little more, and hand carts are still more expensive, while in case of rain if an awning is wanted over the hand cart an extra charge is made. The society has a telephone and, though it has been in existence only a short while, has proved a profitable enterprise.

Turbine Automobiles?

Is there not a good chance that the turbine principle may eventually be adapted to explosive engines? There are already several inventors who claim that they have solved this problem, says Lord Montagu in Car. At any rate, now that the present petrol engine has reached not quite finality, but comparative perfection, it is time that some totally fresh line were struck out, and if Great Britain strikes first we shall firmly establish our lead in the world's motor matters.

The Land of the Gazem.

(Through Philadelphia agent the king of the Gazem, in northern Nigeria, offers special inducements to young American teachers to come and open school there. His majesty is a cannibal.)

Where the parakeets are winging And the monkeys nimbly swinging Lives a prince of pleasant palate On an old domestic plan. He is plain and economic, Though of penchant gastronomic, And in various forms and flavors He much loves his fellow man.

In that land there are no hearers, Few obituary verses; There an undertaker's visage Would increase its solemn gloom, For no man has kinder burles, And they have no cemeteries Where the tropic palms are waving In the land of the Gazem.

Of the food, his subjects craving, They king brooks no embalming; No exposure of state viands In the papers are seen. There is every one a stranger To all fear of ptomaine danger, So they need no meat inspector With a can of kerosene.

Some kind neighboring tribe produces The chief vicarious for their uses, Save when for their wives' relations They just now and then make room—Aye, and sometimes for each other. For these each man loves his brother, O'er a race of oyster trust scorned, Reigns the king of the Gazem.

—Chicago News.

ENGLAND'S SEA PERIL

Crumbling of Her Shores Now a Real Danger.

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES GONE

Royal Commission Appointed to Devise a Way to Stop Ravages of the Ocean—Towns Once Far Inland Now Lapped by Incoming Tides—A Port Captured by the Itinerary Waves.

So serious has the gradual but sure disappearance of England's coast line become that a royal commission has been appointed to study the matter and devise some means to stop the ravages of the greedy sea, says a London cable dispatch to the New York American and Journal. It is known that places that were beaches a few years ago now lie beneath the surface of the ocean and that towns that once were far inland are now lapped by the incoming tide.

Cases of erosion or encroachment by the sea have long been known in practically all portions of the English coast line, but the facts that the progress of the land destroying ocean is going steadily on and that the island is being gradually eaten away by the hungry waves are now considered seriously.

It has been found that between 1867 and 1900 no less than 182,000 acres that once were English territory have been claimed by the ocean as its bed. Moreover, the amount of annual loss is increasing from year to year, and unless something is done to stop the encroachment of waters upon the land it can be almost calculated when England shall have ceased to exist, except as a little group of rocky islets.

Startling as this may seem, it is far from being a mere scientific speculation or the alarming cry of some theorist, but is rather the unpleasant and serious fact that will soon, it is believed, make the saving of England from the ocean a national problem. That England might really disappear from the map of the world can be perhaps appreciated when it is realized that all the space that is now occupied by the North sea and the English channel was once dry land.

Great glaciers that slid down on this immense territory destroyed the land before them and dug a place for the sea. They divided the lands and made England, but their melting and processes of deposit gave her a soft and insecure coast. The cliffs that seem impregnable fortresses are as playthings to the incessant lapping of the waves.

Each tide, indeed, takes a bit of England away with it. Some of the worst effects of this erosion are to be seen in Sussex, where Langney fort, just beyond Eastbourne, is actually falling into the sea. The waves have eaten into the brick foundation of the fortifications to such an extent that this once valuable piece of coast defense has been recently abandoned.

It was not many years ago that the map of the Suffolk coast showed little bays and jutting points of land. Now for miles it is straight almost as if cut with a knife. The site of Dunwich, that once was a prosperous market town, is now far out under fathoms of water, and Easton Bevent, the most easterly point in England, is far out beyond the general coast line.

In the southeastern portion of Yorkshire the greed of the sea seems now to be at its worst, for there the cliffs almost crumble as the waves lash them. What is to be the solution of the subject is not known at this time. The commission has hardly entered into its work, but the members are determined to end the losses of territory that England is yearly sustaining in this way. Redemption of land will be undertaken as well, and much of the destruction of recent years will be made up for.

Piers For Jamestown Exposition.

Plans were recently approved by General Mackenzie, chief of engineers, and the secretary of war for two great piers which are to be constructed at the Jamestown exposition, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. The piers, to be built in connection with each other, will extend 1,500 feet from the exposition grounds into the waters of Hampton Roads. Together the piers will be known as God-speed pier and the other as Susan Constant pier. The plans were drawn by the architects of the exposition and were revised by Captain Cosby of the engineer corps of the army. The contract for the construction of the piers will be let at the earliest possible date, as the work should be completed not later than May 1 next. Considerable dredging will have to be done in the water in front of the exposition grounds, as it is too shallow now to permit of the landing of vessels of even medium draft. The piers complete will cost about \$400,000. They will bear towers equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, and the entire piers will be brilliantly lighted by electricity.

Weather Seer on Coming Winter.

Charles F. Bennett, a well known western Connecticut weather seer, who bases his predictions on the condition of the hog's milt at butchering time, recently announced his prediction for the coming winter, says a Southington (Conn.) correspondent of the New York Tribune. Mr. Bennett says: "The winter will be somewhat more severe than a year ago, but not so severe as the winter of 1904-05. There will be a late fall and an early spring. An ice crop is assured, but I don't think it will be harvested until after January." Mr. Bennett predicted the mild winter of 1905-06.

HOTEL FOR BOYS.

Institution Where Youngsters May Be Self Supporting.

Quietly, with no preliminary announcement, the real hotel for boys in New York city recently came into existence under the management of Miss Mary Laidlaw Proudfoot, member of a well known family.

It has today eight patrons, proud young fellows, who are office boys, messengers and the like throughout New York, and there is room for six more. For these six vacancies there are so many applications that at the outset it is realized that a larger establishment must be found, and for such a place there is a search being made.

There is nothing of charity about the establishment. Each one pays according to his means, and that saves him the privilege of having his own room, his own possessions, with only the restrictions of good conduct and good order to confine him on the hotel register.

Miss Proudfoot is the niece of the late Mrs. Mary Laidlaw, who during her life devoted much of her means to the help of boys. She established the Eighth Ward mission, where the youngsters were educated and trained, and after her death Miss Proudfoot continued the work.

Each year there come from orphanages and other places many boys to New York. These range from twelve to fourteen years of age, and they go to work at a wage that would not average more than \$3, if that. They must live somewhere, and usually they go to a corner of a tenement room.

This kind of boys are welcomed at the Boys' hotel. Each is expected to put a certain amount into the household fund, and it does not matter how small it is. He is allowed to keep enough of his wages to cover necessary expenses and a little in addition for incidentals.

GREAT CAVE IN MOUNTAIN.

Remarkable Discovery of Mines at Buena Vista, Colo.

When the night shift of the Johnny Terwin mine, twelve miles from Buena Vista, Colo., entered the shaft the other night they found the wind blowing a gale from the mouth of the shaft. The open lamps were of no use, so lanterns were procured and the miners entered with much trepidation, says a Buena Vista dispatch.

When the bottom was reached they found that it had literally been shot out, and that they were in a large cave thirty feet across and filled with stalagmites and stalactites of wonderful beauty and size.

The cavern has been explored for 200 feet. It decreases slightly in size at the point where the exploring stopped. That it has an outside entrance is not doubted, although it appears to run straight into the heart of the mountain.

A large stream of water can plainly be heard. The management say they will thoroughly explore the cave.

MUST KNOW LAW TO "SHINE"

Boston's Bootblacks to Take a Legal Course to Qualify.

Boston bootblacks must hereafter show the earmarks of learning, according to a special dispatch to the New York World. Nearly all bootblacks are minors, and the school board recently ruled that under Massachusetts laws the shiners must know the law. In order to get a license each bootblack must, under the decision, write out his interpretation of the state's license law, sign it, and show that he understands what it means. To aid the boys sample interpretations are provided. The ruling also affects ne-shoys.

A scattering of the Greasers, who have been almost monopolizing the boot-black trade in the Athens of America, is now expected.

Champagne For a Hair Wash.

Women have discovered that champagne, though an expensive hair wash, gives beauty to the hair and has the advantage of being much less injurious than even the finest of French dyes, to which many women resort when they find themselves growing gray, says the New York Press. Other society women have realized that brightly colored hair makes an old face look even older by contrast and that gray hair makes a young face look younger still. The snow white hair of Mrs. Potter Palmer was always her chief attraction, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's beautiful silvery gray hair makes a bewitching frame for her fine features and delicate coloring. Now another of the young women, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., bids fair to have hair as gray in a short time, for it is turning rapidly in tint, and she has it treated daily to have it become the silvery color that is prettiest.

A New Heel.

The India rubber heel has taken a further development. The latest novelty in this direction is a thick piece of india rubber between the upper and lower layers of leather on the heel, so that the actual heel does not come in contact with the ground, but makes a cushion between the foot and the leather heel, says Home Chat. This invention is said to do away with the insecurity on slippery ground, which is one of the principal drawbacks to the ordinary rubber heel.

Sartorial Plays.

As a pajama play is now on at one of the London theaters, the next company registered should be "Night-dress, Ltd.," says the London Outfitter. Also how long must we wait for "Sunday Best, Ltd.?"

Passing of the High Hat.

Cycling dealt the top hat the first serious blow; then golf "got one in," and now, says the Oxford Isis, the motor has it well in chancery.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)

Among the recent changes in the White House and one which concerns the social world is the improvement made in the east wing, through which guests enter and leave the mansion when attending receptions and other large entertainments. Formerly they had to pass in and out through the hallway of the wing, let down the long rows of hatboxes, and the passage frequently became uncomfortably congested with the large number of people invited. A number of large archways have been made from the wing into the long glass enclosed gallery which runs parallel with it, and rich carpets, comfortable seats and numerous lights will make it a pleasant retreat for guests while their wraps are being checked or obtained for them from the hatboxes along the hallway.

Temple of Justice.

It is fully expected that congress at its next session will authorize the erection of a great temple of justice on Capitol hill, just across the plaza from the capitol, at a cost of \$3,500,000.

The building will house the supreme court of the United States and also provide a spacious hall of international courts of arbitration, peace conferences and meetings of the representatives of this and foreign governments, such as the pan-American conference.

It is intended that the architectural design shall be similar to that of the Parthenon of ancient Athens, with great columns extending from the base to the roof in severely classical style and that it shall be constructed of white granite. It will stand between the Congressional library and the new senate office building and occupy an entire square.

The Episcopal Cathedral.

In the construction of the Washington cathedral by the Episcopal church an architect is wanted who is capable of building vaults on pillars supported by buttresses that will stand the erosion of time for a thousand years.

After a six weeks' tour of Europe, during which time he gathered much valuable data regarding church building, Bishop Satterlee returned more than ever impressed with the Gothic type of architecture, which was unanimously decided upon by the chapter.

Patent Models Safe.

According to patent office authorities, a damper has been placed upon the hopes of those college professors and heads of educational institutions who expect to receive some of the models of inventions stored in the Union building.

To store these models it has been necessary to rent three floors of the Union building by the year at \$6,500 a floor, or \$19,500. At the last session of congress the appropriation was cut down to \$10,000, and for a time it was believed that the patent office would be forced to hire smaller quarters, and plans were on foot to dispose of some of the models.

Recently the management of the building decided to accept a reduction in rental and let the patent office retain the space at \$10,000 a year.

President's Orchids.

With the addition of the 702 orchids recently received from the Philippines President Roosevelt has one of the finest private collections in the country.

The president already had a fine collection of orchids, including an earlier shipment from the Philippines, one from Panama and another from South America.

Carnegie Institution.

The Carnegie institution has acquired property at Sixteenth and P streets northwest on which it will erect an administration building at a cost of \$200,000.

President Woodward and his staff now occupy spacious offices in the Bond building, but the great institution founded by Andrew Carnegie five years ago and endowed by him with an annual income of \$500,000 is without a home which it may call its own. Its operations extend over the greater part of the globe, yet it has no central building.

No Scholarships.

"We do not need the building because the institution is a university, for that is just what it is not," said President Woodward recently. "Nor is it an educational institution. Its purpose is the furtherance of original research by those who have shown themselves capable of it in their respective lines of work and its aim to bring about practical results that will be of benefit to mankind. It is not an institution where men merely study, but where they investigate and achieve. I am deluged with applications for scholarships, of which there are none.

Work of the Institution.

"The institution is rapidly pushing along its work in many directions. For instance, we have a geophysical laboratory just beyond the zoological park, a zoological station on Long Island, at Cold Spring, and another at Dry Tortugas, Fla. Good work is being done in our botanical station at Tucson, Ariz. Our observatory in southern California, which was especially established for the study of the sun, is better adapted to find out the nature of the sun than any that has yet been constructed. If by making this study of the sun and its spots so as to be able to predict a wet season, like the present one, six months in advance, it will be of great economic value.

"This is only a small part of the work we are doing. Besides these and many other investigations which we are aiding we are co-operating through 100 institutions and 400 individuals. Great results for the benefit of mankind may be expected in the next few years from the Carnegie institution of Washington."

CARL SCHOFIELD.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Tom Johnson of Cleveland.

Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, is alleged to have displayed contempt of court in his fight for three cent fares. The Forest City Railway company, wanted to lay tracks on Fulton street. The Cleveland Electric Railway company had tracks there. It was ordered to take them up and move them to the east side of the street, to make room for the rails of the three cent company. It failed to do so, and the mayor took a big gang of men to Fulton street and began tearing up the tracks himself. The Cleveland Electric company got an injunction from the court of common pleas and had it served on the mayor. Johnson read the injunction, put it in his pocket and went on tearing up the tracks. The next day he



TOM L. JOHNSON.

was summoned to court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The case was postponed, that it might be tried upon its merits.

It was charged by the mayor's opponents that he was financially interested in the Forest City company. This he emphatically denied, declaring that his interest in the matter is entirely due to the fact that he has been fighting for three cent fares ever since he took office.

McCall's Rebuke to Midshipmen.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCall, who was placed on the retired list the other day, laid down some famous rules in etiquette and the proprieties of speech while on duty at Annapolis many years ago as an instructor. Some of the officers who were taught by McCall are recalling his notable sayings. "On one occasion," remarked Naval Constructor Zehm, "a member of my class happened to say in McCall's presence that a certain young lady who had attended an academy hop the evening before had caught a bad cold by sitting in a draft while sweating. 'Young gentlemen,' said McCall, sternly, 'I wish to say that that is a most improper form of speech. Sir, animals sweat, gentlemen perspire and young ladies glow.'"

A Hastening Party Worker.

Henry T. Rainey, the only Democratic member of congress from Illinois, is in charge of the Democratic congressional campaign in the west, with headquarters in the Palmer House, Chicago. Mr. Rainey is forty-six years old and a hustler. He has played an active part in the recent doings of the house of representatives, in which he has sat since 1902. Mr. Rainey has an abundance of hair, through which he runs his hands in the excitement of debate, giving him the belligerent look which appears to the cartoonist. Mr.



HENRY T. RAINEY.

Rainey delivered a series of able speeches last winter, attacking the alleged watch trust, which will be used extensively in the coming congressional campaign.

Mr. Rainey was born in Carrollton, Ill., and still makes that place his home, practicing law when he is not attending to congressional or political duties. He is a graduate of Knox and Amherst colleges and the Union Law college in Chicago, and has several honorary degrees. He is something of a "finer," being a member of half a dozen fraternal orders, including those of the Elks and Pythians and other popular societies.

Associated with Mr. Rainey in the campaign work will be James T. Lloyd of Missouri. The Democrats will make a special effort this year to recapture the Democratic districts which they lost in the election of 1904.



THE NEW JOURNALIST.

His Remarks on Lying Cause Him a Heap of Trouble.

"I was in the newspaper business once myself," laughed the portly party. "When I left college I decided that nothing but journalism would cater to the strenuous life that I proposed to lead. In looking over the situation I realized that the eastern field was too cramped for my swelling ambition, so I decided upon the free and boundless west as the only spot where my budding genius could properly expand unhampered by the conventionalities of the effete east."

"Well, I found a small town in the west where there was no paper and proceeded at once to fill a long felt want. Soon after I had established my great molder of opinion a lynching took place, and I felt that the situation called for a few burning words upon the subject. The result was a two column leader, wherein I handled the outrage without gloves. I cannot now recall what I said except the end, which read something like this: 'Gentlemen, think twice before you again drag the name of our beautiful and future great city through the mud.'"

"The edition containing my inspired and burning words was hardly issued when I had a call from a delegation of my fellow citizens."

"What can I do for you, gentlemen?" I asked, realizing that I was facing a condition, not a theory.

"We've kin yere," said the spokesman, "to inform you that we don't take no shine to that that article of your 'bout lynchin'." Our first impression was to bring a rope along with us, but we remembered what you said 'bout thinkin' twice, so we've jes' called to let you know that we've had our first think. We'll be yere again tomorrow."

"I took the hint and the first train out of town."—Detroit Free Press.

Same Old Story.

It was the vacation rush in the baggage room of the big depot. Suddenly, without warning, there was an explosion that shook the building.

"The trunk of an anarchist with a bomb in it!" shouted the depot detectives.

"Russian nihilists!" echoed a man in the crowd.

"The Black Hand!" added a third.

But just then a meek little man pushed his way through the crowd and picked up the fragments of a bioge.

"Luc's trunk!" he sighed. "I told her if she forced anything else in that trunk the whole lot would blow off, but a man can't tell a woman anything when she is packing."

Tenderly they lifted the poor "smasher" from the floor and picked from his anatomy one toothbrush handle, one curling iron, a soap dish and a belt buckle.—Chicago News.

Very Aggravating.

Maud—As if it wasn't bad enough to have no men escorts at the beach, the manager-made things still more aggravating.

Mabel—In what way?

Maud—He hired a female orchestra to furnish music for the hotel.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Recompense.

"Yes," said the old Indian trapper, "we kill a painter now and then, but they're gettin' scarce."

"Well, I wouldn't worry," responded the tourist. "When they recall you can begin on the authors. I understand they're plentiful enough."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just the Thing.

Mrs. Crabb (on a visit with her husband to view a villa for sale)—Oh, how beautiful—how beautiful! The magnificent view makes me perfectly speechless!

Mr. Crabb—Then I'll buy the villa!—London Tit-Bits.

The Family Skeleton.

"Have they got a family skeleton?"

"I should say so."

"How do you know?"

"I saw their eldest daughter in a bathing suit this summer."—Houston Post.

Not a Simple Task.

"It takes him a painfully long time to write a letter."

"Yes, he's trying to use as many simplified words as possible."—Boston Transcript.

Truthful.

He—What in the world did you tell your father I had kissed you for?

She—He asked me how far along I'd got.—Detroit Free Press.

How He Got It.

"Did he inherit his money or did he make it himself?"

"Neither. He married it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



"Did he inherit his money or did he make it himself?"

"Neither. He married it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

To Clean Curtains.

Not only madras, but bobbinet, muslin or Nottingham curtains can be done up by this process: After shaking them free from dust, wash gently in warm soap suds, but do not rub; rinse, then blue them or dip in weak tea or coffee water if a slightly yellow tint is desired.

Do not iron the curtains, but instead turn up a broad hem top and bottom and run into each an unapertured curtain pole the width of the material. Stretch the curtain smooth, sprinkle, then hang up in some convenient place and let dry.

As the weight of the pole keeps the curtain straight, there will be no need of an iron except to dress out the hems when dry. If it happens that there be spots on the muslin that have not dried smooth, sprinkle and press out with the iron.

Polish For Furniture.

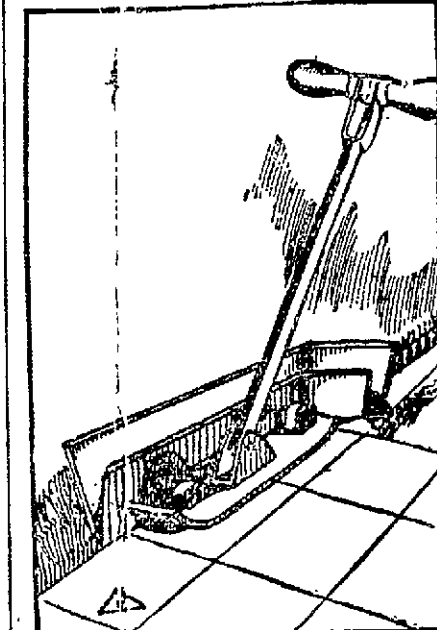
A good furniture polish which will remove white spots from varnished and oiled woods and restore dulled surfaces to their original gloss is made as follows: One cupful of cold drawn linseed oil, one cupful powdered rottenstone, one-half cupful of alcohol, one cupful of naphtha, one cupful of turpentine, one cupful of a strong solution of oxalic acid and one cupful of cold water with which have been slowly mixed two teaspoonfuls of sulphuric acid. Shake the ingredients together and keep bottled and closely corked until it is wanted. Apply the preparation with a flannel cloth and rub vigorously.—Boston Traveler.

Cracked Statues.

Antique figures and busts in marble and porcelain show little cracks on the surface, which in time become filled with dust till the figures have the appearance of being veined with tiny black streaks. To remove these prepare a bath consisting of nitric acid and water in the proportion of one part of acid to five parts of water. If the article to be cleaned is small it may simply be left to soak in the bath for a short time, when the cleansing will be done, and rinsing in cold water will complete the operation. The article should be put to dry where dust cannot get upon it.

Lawn Trimmer.

The one essential to a well kept lawn is the trimming of the edge where the lawn meets the walk, which could be easily accomplished by the trimmer shown in the illustration. Besides trimming the edges of the lawn, it also forms a shallow ditch. A novelty



PLACES DIRT ON THE WALK.

about this machine is the arrangement of a chute device which gathers up the dirt removed during the operation and discharges it at the rear of the machine upon the walk in such a manner as to render tedious collection. Adjustable blades are used, so that the depth of the trench can be regulated.

Selecting Fruit.

Oranges and grape fruit should always be heavy in proportion to their size. Odor is a good test of a pineapple, as is also the peculiar russet tinge of the skin, which means thorough ripeness. Never buy, at least for immediate use, a pineapple which has a brown green tinge. Pull out one of the green leaves at the top of a pineapple before buying it. If this comes away easily the prospects for mellowness are good.

A Japanese Screen.

An exceedingly lovely screen is made in two panels, each about four feet wide, in perfectly plain Japanese gilt with smooth, shining surface. The framework is simply a narrow line of black wood about an inch wide running all round it and stands about eight feet in height. The effect of what looks like eight feet of solid burnished gold at the end of a room is gorgeous and beautiful to a degree.

Stained White Flannel.

Stains on white flannel are hard to remove. The best way is to mix equal parts of the yolks of eggs and glycerin, apply it to the stains and allow it to soak for half an hour or so before the article is washed.

For the Complexion.

Hard water can be easily softened for toilet purposes if a muslin bag containing fine oatmeal be squeezed out in the water before using. Fresh oatmeal should be used every day.

Washing Glasses.

When washing glasses in hot water be sure the outside of the glass is washed first. In this way the glass is kept from breaking.

A Laundry Hint.

A little salt placed in the starch will prevent it from blowing out of the clothes on a windy day.

HOW TO WORK RIGHTLY.

Hints on Getting Relief From the Strain of Toiling.

If any reader is conscious now of suffering from the strain of his work and would like to get relief the first thing to do is to notice that it is less the work that tires him than his way of doing it and the attitude of his mind toward it, says Leslie's Monthly. Beginning with that conviction, there comes first an interest in the process of dropping strain and then a new interest in the work itself, and a healthy concentration in doing the merest drudgery as well as it can be done makes the drudgery attractive and relieves one from the oppressive fatigue of uninteresting monotony.

If you have to move your whole body in your daily work, the first care should be to move the feet and legs heavily. Feel as if each foot weighed a ton, and each hand also, and while you work take long, quiet breaths, such as you see a man taking when he is very quietly and soundly sleeping.

If the work is sedentary, it is a help before starting in the morning to drop your head forward very loosely, slowly and heavily and raise it very slowly; then take a long, quiet breath. Repeat this several times until you begin to feel a sense of weight in your head. If there is not time in the morning, do it at night and recall the feeling while you are dressing or while you are going to work, and then during your work stop occasionally to feel your head heavy and then go on. Very soon you become sensitive to the tension in the back of your neck and drop it without stopping work at all.

Long, quiet breaths while you work are always helpful. If you are working in bad air and cannot change the air, it is better to try to have the breaths only quiet and gentle and take long, full breaths whenever you are out of doors and before going to sleep at night.

How to Check Bleeding.

No special preparation is needed for this purpose, the pressure of a carefully cleansed finger being the best temporary device to stop bleeding, says the New York Tribune. This is true no matter how large the cut vessel may be. If there be more than one bleeding vessel, two or more fingers may be used, or the finger may be changed if tired. When bleeding is only moderate in amount or occurs from small arteries or large veins just beneath the skin, it can almost always be stopped permanently by a firm pad of gauze bound over the wound with a bandage. Generally oozing of blood from small vessels may be stopped by the application of cold and heat. Cold may be applied by pouring ice water into a wound or by putting ice directly on the bleeding surface. Hot water at a temperature of 120 to 125 degrees F. acts by contracting the walls of the vessels and hastening the coagulation of the blood.

How to Use a Chafing Dish Lamp.

The first time the chafing dish lamp is used pour a little alcohol into it, let it stand for a few minutes and fill up. If the lamp gives out before the cooking is finished, let the lamp cool a little before refilling, as the igniting point of alcohol is low. Always have a metal tray under the chafing dish. Never leave the alcohol bottle uncorked, as the fumes ignite very easily. If you have been careless in this regard and the contents of the bottle ignite, don't scream or faint or throw water on the flame. Simply clap your hand over the mouth of the bottle. This will extinguish the flame at once. Use sherry sparingly in making lobster or crab Newburg, since alcohol has a toughening effect on fish.

How to Dry an Umbrella.

The best way to dry an umbrella and to preserve it is to leave it spread on the floor or in the hall. When there is not enough room to allow that, reverse the usual method and stand the umbrella in the corner with the handle down. The rain drips quicker off the points. The ordinary way collects all the water at one place, where the cloth dries slowly, and therefore rots the quicker. Never put several wet umbrellas together in an umbrella stand.

How to Make Polish For Linoleum.

Beeswax and turpentine polish for linoleum is hard to beat as far as its appearance is concerned, but it has one defect—it causes a slipperiness which may be very dangerous to children and old people. A polish which has no such objection is made of equal parts of linseed oil and vinegar. Apply a little to a flannel cloth, rub it well on the linoleum and polish with a clean dry cloth.

How to Clean Carafes.

Rice is invaluable for cleaning carafes and oil and vinegar cruets. For the oil cruet use warm water and a little washing soda to remove the oil. Then put in a tablespoonful of rice with warm soap suds, shake vigorously and rinse in clear water. Do not use the soda in vinegar. For a water or wine carafe use at least two tablespoonfuls of rice and several lumps of soda.

How to Keep Butter Without Ice.

Fill a bowl with cold water. Put the butter on a plate and put on top of the bowl; then take a piece of butter muslin and put over the butter and let both ends drop into the water. You can easily get the butter for use, and you will find it is quite solid and cool.

How to Stain a Floor.

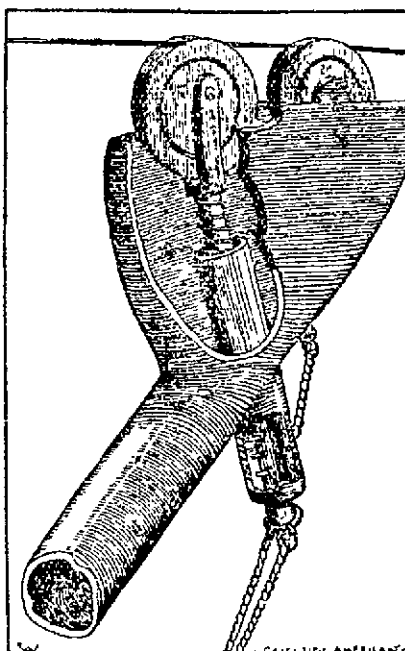
A simple stain for floors may be made by coloring linseed oil with ground burnt umber. Rub well into the boards with a flannel pad. This stain goes right into the wood and is therefore very durable.

AN IMPROVED TROLLEY.

Device to Prevent Wheel Jumping From the Wire.

With the purpose of overcoming the common liability of a trolley to run off a trolley wire, an inventor in Texas has devised the double wheel trolley illustrated herewith. One of the wheels is secured to the trolley harp in the usual manner, while the other is mounted yielding therein. The latter, or auxiliary trolley wheel, is journaled in the forked end of a rod which fits in a tube and coiled about the rod serves to press the auxiliary wheel outward.

Both of the wheels serve as conductors for electric fluid, and, owing to the peculiar manner in which the auxiliary wheel is mounted, it retains its true engagement with the trolley wire.



DOUBLE WHEEL TROLLEY.

irrespective of jumping or swinging of the pole. A cord is attached to the rod which carries the auxiliary wheel, and when it is desired to draw down the pole for the purpose of clearing crossings and overhead structures this cord should be pulled, so that when the pole is moved down, the auxiliary wheel also moves down in the harp. This avoids entangling the auxiliary wheel with overhead structures when the pole is drawn down.

The spring sustained wheel will bear yielding against the wire at all times during the operation of the trolley and will take from the same the shock incident to vertical movement of the trolley against the wire. Owing to the inertia of the trolley pole, the trolley in ordinary constructions often fails to follow the trolley wire when the latter is set swinging. In the present case the inertia of the auxiliary wheel is inconceivable, and it will not fail to keep in touch with the trolley wire. It will be noticed that the auxiliary wheel supporting rod is so mounted on the harp that it moves approximately tangent to the arc of the circle described by the end of the pole, and as a consequence will respond more quickly to the impulse of the spring and will require less time to pass through the entire extent of movement with respect to the harp necessary to maintain the wheel in contact with the trolley wire than were it mounted to move perpendicularly thereto.

Vestibuled Cattle Cars.

Vestibuled trains for cattle are being built now. This is not the result of recent packing house exposures, nor is it due to consideration for the comfort of the cattle, but solely because such train equipment facilitates loading of the animals for shipment.

Heretofore it has been a slow and tedious process to get a herd of cattle embarked for transportation. It was necessary for the train to be moved back and forth many times, so that each car in turn took its place abreast of the incline up which the animals were driven. One car being filled, the train was moved along a little farther and another car filled.

With the use of the vestibule train this work is made easier and shorter. It requires simply that an opening be made at each end of the car, with a suitable door. When it is desired to load the train these doors are opened all the way through the train, forming a continuous passageway. The animals are driven in from either end of the train and meet in the center. Then as each car is loaded, from the middle of the train toward the ends, it is closed. The cattle may be unloaded in the same manner or from the side doors.

Deepest Gas Well in the World.

To test the lowest sands, which no well drillers have ever reached, the Carnegie Steel company at Pittsburgh will drill the deepest well in the world for natural gas. It will be 6,000 feet deep and is expected to prove whether or not there is a great gas sand lying under the surface of this gas territory. This will be more than 1,000 feet deeper than the deepest well now in existence. In order to drill it a special steel derrick has been built just outside the town of Waynesburg. If it proves successful a number of others may be drilled. Government geologists are taking much interest in the undertaking and will watch its progress with care.

Spider Colonies.

Spiders are not always solitary creatures. A scientist has lately found in southern India a species of spider that builds spongy nests with outlying webs, each nest being occupied by from 40 to 100 spiders, with a large excess of females. Sometimes five or six nests are clustered together. The spiders not only live and work together, but they share with one another any prey that may be captured, and some even show maternal affection approaching self sacrifice.

HINTS ON PLUMBING.

How to Keep a House Free From Sewer Gas.

To prevent poisonous gases from coming up from the cesspool or sewer into the house a trap is always arranged on every waste pipe. The simplest trap in use consists of a bend in the pipe deep enough to hold a cupful or so of water, says Good House-keeping.

This water fills the pipe at the bend to a depth of a few inches, and, as sewer gas cannot drive through the water, none can get past the trap as long as it is full of water. At the same time the water in the trap offers no obstacle to the passage of waste water to the drain, since any such waste water, when poured down, pushes before it the water already in the trap and itself takes its place.

When, however, the house is empty and the fixtures not in use, the water in the traps begins to evaporate and gradually sinks to a point where the bend of the trap is no longer filled, and air from the sewer begins to pass into the house. The simple traps which are most in use at present lose the protection of the water in them in from two to three weeks.

When a house is to be closed for that length of time the pipes should first be thoroughly flushed out with clean water, and then, just before the house is left to itself, a tablespoonful or so of olive oil, lard oil or any lubricating oil may be poured down every waste pipe. This oil will find its way to the trap and float on the surface of the trapping water, protecting it a long time from evaporation. Kerosene oil is useless for this purpose, as it is so volatile that it soon disappears, but crude petroleum will answer, if its smell is not objectionable, and it is very cheap.

Oil applied in this way floats mostly on what the plumbers call the house side of the trap—that is, the side nearest the fixture, and, as a certain amount of evaporation takes place from the other side, the seal will be lost in course of time, notwithstanding the protection of the oil, so that for security during a longer period it is necessary to employ different means. Some plumbers fill the traps entirely with oil, which is quite effective with any oil except kerosene; others use molasses for filling them and others crude glycerin. None of these liquids is subject to evaporation under such circumstances, and any of them will keep the traps secure for many months.

Otherwise than by the protection of the traps ordinary house plumbing needs very little care on being left to itself in warm weather.

How to Shire.

With shirring occupying so important a position as it does at present on dresses and blouses and clothes of every description, a way to do it by machine is worth knowing, says the Boston Traveler. It is all a trick of the tension. Loosen the lower tension, leaving the upper tight, and stitch your rows exactly as if you were doing plain stitching. When it is all stitched, pull the loose threads underneath, drawing the material up until it is as full as you want it. Then fasten both ends of your threads, and your shirring is done, only about ten minutes having been needed instead of an hour or two. But don't try it on delicate stuffs. The stitching is sure to show.

How to Wash China.

If china is decorated with gold it should never be washed with soap, as it has a dulling effect and after a time causes the gilt to rub off. Hot water does no harm. It is better soft, and, if no rain water be handy, it is an easy matter to boil it well, then reduce it to the proper temperature. The softer the drying cloth the better. Use it the moment the articles are out of the water. To rinse in cold water is to retard the drying. Besides, many cracks are due to the sudden plunge from hot to cold water.

How to Protect One's Sleeves.

The newest sleeve protectors are made of the large fancy handkerchiefs so much in vogue, says the Boston Traveler. One handkerchief will make a pair. It is folded diagonally in four, and then a three cornered piece is cut off the side, and the raw edges thus left neatly joined with a French seam. Two of the bits removed are shaped to a neat angle, joined to the sleeves with the seam on the right side and turned up, forming dainty cuffs.

How to Pickle Cucumbers.

Make a pickle of coarse salt strong enough to bear an egg (or a potato), pour it boiling hot upon the pickles and let them stand in it a week or ten days; take them out and lay them in cold water several hours; take them out and wipe them dry and put in a pot; throw in with them one or two heads of garlic to a hundred pickles, also a little alum and some peppers; boil vinegar and pour over them hot.

How to Make Furniture Polish.

Take equal proportions of linseed oil, turpentine, vinegar and spirits of wine. When used, shake the mixture well and rub on the furniture with a piece of linen rag and polish with a clean duster. Vinegar and oil rubbed in with flannel and the furniture rubbed with a clean duster produces a very good polish.

How to Keep Steel From Rusting.

Bright steel articles which have to be stored away may be kept from rusting by coating them with a mixture of black lead and lard. They should be wrapped in woolen cloth, if at all, never in cotton or linen.

How to Save Your Burned Cake.

When cake or bread is badly burned on the bottom, take your lemon grater and rub off the burnt portion. It will not tear the crust as a knife does.

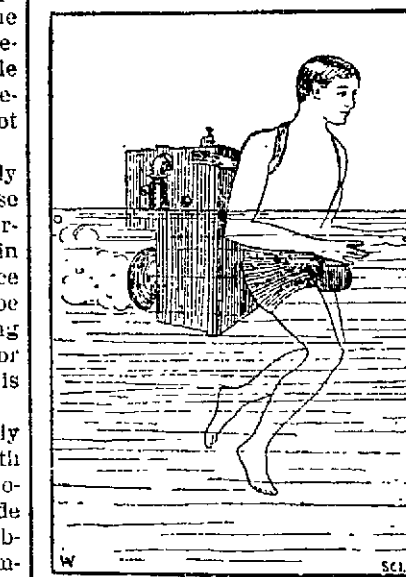
AUTOMATIC SWIMMERS.

Screw Propelled Machine That Is Carried on Man's Back.

M. Constantini of Paris, after having been successful in adapting a gasoline motor to a roller skate, now brings out another use of the motor in the form of a life saving apparatus or automatic swimming device which can be used for sport as well. Bathing, for instance, can take exercise with the apparatus along the coast. Such an apparatus must be as light as possible and precautions must be taken so that the motor will work under water in all conditions. A good distance can be covered, even by a novice, which distance is only limited by the size of the fuel tank.

In the view herewith shown the device is in complete shape, with the exception of the air bags, which serve as floats. The main body or case of the apparatus consists of a light aluminum box about twenty inches high, which is adapted to be carried upon the back of the swimmer. It is just large enough to contain the motor and the rest of the apparatus. The propeller, which is used to drive the device through the water, is mounted on the end of a crank shaft, and the latter is made to project out through a water tight packing in the side of the case.

To protect the propeller from any shocks it might receive, it is surrounded by a conical piece carrying a wire gauze covering. The crank for starting the motor is fitted in the usual way upon the projecting end of the motor



SCREW PROPELLED SWIMMER.

shaft. At the top of the case is a pipe, over which is fitted a rubber pipe going to a float bag (which is not seen here), and this bag serves at the same time to supply the air which is required for working the carburetor during the time when the box may be sunk below the surface of the water. This is only for emergencies, however, and in general the carburetor takes the air through a suitable pipe from the outside. A set of valves control the air supply in these cases. For cooling the motor cylinder, which is jacketed at the upper part, the water comes from the outside and leaves the box again through suitable openings on either side of the case. Gasoline is supplied from an aluminum tank of square section, which is fitted against the back of the case.

Attached to each side of the main case is an air bag of some size, which serves as a float. The swimmer's seat is upon a projecting saddle formed of a metal plate covered with cork. The saddle is hinged to the box in order to fold it up when not in use, and at the outer end is attached an air float which can be of any convenient size. Two straps are fixed to the upper end of the box so as to fasten it upon the swimmer's back. At the lower end the straps are fastened in place by a hook or a button projecting from the box.

HONDURAS RICH IN TIMBER.

Interior of That Country Covered With Pine Forests.

The threatened depletion of the forests of the United States and the increasing demand for lumber of every variety have turned the attention of those interested in lumber industries to the necessity of seeking other sources of supply.

To many letters received by United States Consul H. R. Wood of Ceiba, Honduras, he replies in a report to the bureau of commerce and labor:

"In the interior of this country there are large tracts of pine lands of virgin forest. A few sawmills are in operation, but their production is very small. All the lumber used in this town and vicinity for construction purposes is imported from the United States.

"A small amount only of the mahogany, cedar and other hard woods has been cut near the rivers. Many concessions for exploiting mahogany lands in this district have been granted by the Honduras government, and short tramways are being planned to get out the logs, but these will do nothing with the vast forests in the interior, although the exportation of mahogany should show a decided increase in the next few years.

"At present there does not appear to be any way to utilize the pine timber resources of Honduras—as the pine is found almost wholly in the interior, until the country is supplied with transportation by railroads."

Firing Torpedoes by Wireless.

An apparatus for firing torpedoes by wireless electric power has been invented by a Frenchman. The machine, it is claimed, can be used in water or under ground and will receive the electric waves and transmit them to the mechanism of the torpedo through their source be miles away. No mast is used with this machine, as in some of the earlier attempts in the wireless transmission of power to mechanical objects. The firing device is cube shaped, weighs about 7 pounds and can be manufactured at a cost of \$10.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

May Irwin is studying a new play by George V. Hobart.

Margaret Illington is appearing in New York in Pinero's play, "His House In Order."

"The Red Mill," by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert, in which Montgomery and Stone star, is a new musical production.

"The Jungle" in its dramatized form is to be produced first in Chicago. It is promised that it will make a sensation of the first water.

One of the New York managers is credited with establishing recruiting stations in the various cities for obtaining competent chorus girls.

The premiere of Leoncavallo's new opera, "The Youth of Figaro," is to take place in this country under the direction of Rudolph Aronson.

Immediately after their tour over the independent circuit, under the management of the Shuberts, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe are to appear in the spring in London.

Lulu Glaser has managerial aspirations. She has secured the dramatic rights to "The House of a Thousand Candles" and is going to star a young actor named Herz in the leading role.

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

English farmers in dairying districts have found it pays much better to sell fresh milk than to turn it into butter and cheese.

Minster-on-Sea, in the Isle of Sheppey, will have the distinction of possessing the longest pier in England. It will be 7,000 feet in length.

A London furniture dealer who committed suicide the other day left a note explaining that he had done so because a friend of his had asked him.

A Bradford (England) girl, only fourteen years of age, edits a monthly magazine called the Lamplighter. The aim of the youthful editor is to encourage children to practice acts of courtesy and kindness.

In a well that has been boring since 1902 water was reached the other day. It is at Boultham, England, and is to supply that city with water. The well's depth is 1,500 feet. When water was tapped there was a noise like thunder, and in fifteen minutes the water rose 185 feet. In a few hours it was within seventy feet of the top of the shaft.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

To the pure all things are pure, except the things they eat.—Chicago Tribune.

John D. Rockefeller is beginning to make a noise like a man with his eye on the presidency.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is now proposed to shorten by some scores of miles the distance between Chicago and New York by rail. This is encouraging news—for Chicago.—New York Tribune.

It is reported that gold is now reached in Australia at a depth of 4,224 feet, but there are lots of people who would go farther and deeper than that for it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boston's school board has announced that the marriage of a teacher will be considered equivalent to